

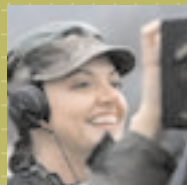
OVERVIEW REPORT

MAY 2004

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Youth Poll Report and Crosstabulations



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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
YOUTH POLL WAVE 7 – MAY 2004

OVERVIEW REPORT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work that was done to collect this information and produce this report was the result of a collaboration of efforts between DHRA, Fors Marsh Group, and Wirthlin Worldwide. The authors would like to thank the many youth who shared their time and opinions with us.

Executive Summary

The Department of Defense (DoD) conducts Youth Polls on a regular basis to measure youth's perceptions of the military and propensity to enlist in the military. This report details the findings of the May 2004 Youth Poll.

The primary focus of the poll was to measure the likelihood of youth ages 16 - 21 to join the military and to identify the factors that influence their decision. In addition, this Youth Poll measured youth's favorability and knowledge of the military, their attitudes toward the military, their association between the military and a set of valued outcomes, and their perceptions of how supportive various people would be of them joining the military.

Propensity has remained stable: Marine Corps propensity has dropped

Overall, youth's propensity to serve on active duty in each of the individual branches (except Marine Corps) remained stable since last measured in November 2003 for both men and women. Marine Corps propensity significantly decreased, largely due to a relatively large drop in White male propensity.

Poll results also indicated several differences within demographic segments: Hispanic youth reported the highest level of propensity among both men and women and unemployed youth had higher propensity than youth who were employed.

Current events continue to take a toll on youth's attitudes toward the military, particularly for Black youth.

The majority of youth report that the War on Terrorism has negatively affected their likelihood of joining the military. Black youth reported being more negatively affected. In addition, Black youth were less supportive of U.S. troops' presence in Iraq, less likely to feel the war was justified, more disapproving of the Bush Administration's handling of foreign affairs, and more disapproving of its use of U.S. Military forces than were Whites or Hispanics.

Anecdotal evidence suggests these differences in perceptions have been slowly emerging since the beginning of military operations in November 2001. Between November 2001 and November 2002 favorability toward the U.S. Military significantly dropped for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics. Following that initial drop, White and Hispanic favorability stabilized at new, albeit lower levels. However, Black favorability continues to decline. To date, Black favorability has dropped almost twice as far, in total, since November 2001 as White or Hispanic favorability.

Youth employment outlook poor

In addition, youth continued to report that their perceptions of labor market conditions are relatively poor. Most youth felt they were just as likely to have a good paying job in the military as they were in a civilian job. This was particularly apparent among Black youth who were more likely to report difficulty in finding a job and less likely to believe that the economy will be better in four years.

Executive Summary

(continued)

Youth are not confident in the military's ability to provide an environment where they can achieve a sense of well-being

Youth were asked about the association between an extensive set of outcomes and military service. Association ratings on items related to their well-being (e.g., attractive lifestyle, job that makes you happy) were by far the strongest attitudinal predictor of propensity. However, youth did not strongly associate their well-being with the military. The military would benefit by focusing on these well-being associations: Good paying job, contact with family and friends, job that makes you happy, be consistent with beliefs and values.

Increasing youth's perceptions of support from a number of influencers will result in more positive attitudes and stronger intentions to join the military

Youth were asked how supportive the people in their lives would be if they decided to join the military. Results suggest that increased support from immediate and extended family, close friends, guidance counselors, and teachers have the potential to yield sizable gains with regard to increasing a youth's attitudes and propensity to join the military.

One group that would most benefit from this is Blacks. Almost half of Black youth believed that if they were to join the military, their parents would not be supportive. This represents a significant reduction in parental support for military service among Black youth since last measured in November 2003. In contrast,

there were no corresponding changes in parental support for Whites or Hispanics, and fewer Whites and Hispanics reported that their parents would not be supportive.

A number of additional factors play a role in influencing youth propensity to join the military

Youth attitudes toward the military, knowledge of the military, economic conditions, and current events were all factors that influenced youth propensity. Youth who rated the military favorably and youth who perceived they were knowledgeable regarding the military were more likely to be propensed. In general, youth who believed that joining the military would be positive reported a higher propensity level than those youth who viewed the decision as negative. With regard to job pay, youth who believed the military pays better than would a civilian job were more propensed than those who believed a civilian job would pay better.

The results of Youth Poll 7 highlight the importance of continuing the delivery of current messages and creating new campaigns directed at youth that describe the compelling outcomes of military service, specifically as related to a youth's well-being and happiness. The U.S. Military must also use these messages to build support among those with the greatest influence over youth decision-making - showing not just youth, but also their influencers the benefits of the military as a career option.

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The primary goal of the youth poll is to provide regular tracking of propensity - the likelihood that youth will join the military. Section One covers the approach and methodology used in the May 2004 poll to track propensity.



Section 1

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Background and Purpose

The Department of Defense (DoD) faces multiple challenges in recruiting sufficient numbers of qualified personnel to meet its recruitment goals. American youth's proclivity for military service has been gradually declining since the 1980's. Factors such as eligibility, economy, military attitudes, veteran population size, and alternative options available to youth, have all contributed to this difficulty.

For example, to successfully recruit one eligible recruit, an Army recruiter must now contact approximately 120 young people.ⁱ The difficulty of recruitment threatens the vitality and quality of the U.S. Military if left unchecked. The Youth Poll aims to provide needed intelligence regarding attitudes, perceptions, and propensity to direct marketing, advertising, and recruiting efforts to maintain the quality and needed size of the all-volunteer force.

The May 2004 Youth Poll marks the seventh wave of the DoD Youth Polls since they replaced the annual Youth Attitudinal Tracking Study (YATS) in March 2001. One of the primary functions of the Youth Polls is to provide regular tracking of propensity - the likelihood that youth will join the military.

Each Youth Poll also measures youth's favorability of the military, perceived knowledge of the military, perceptions of current economic conditions, and reactions to current events. In addition, each Youth Poll focuses on one of three special topics found to directly affect recruiting. These topics include:

1. Factors that affect propensity, including youth's attitudes and their views on the military; the influence of parents and other adults on their attitudes, perceptions of current events, and their confidence in successfully performing military-related duties.
2. Youth's ability to meet the physical, medical, moral, and other standards for enlistment set by the U.S. Military.
3. The source of youth's military impressions and the influence that these sources have on propensity and consideration of military services.

The May 2004 Youth Poll focuses on the first topic detailed above: the factors that affect propensity.

Future Plans

The purpose of this report is to provide information about the demographic characteristics, attitudes, and values of the youth population, to examine options available to youth following high school graduation, and to present information on youth's knowledge of, attitudes toward, and propensity for military service.

The focus of this report is not on answering the question of what has caused the military recruiting shortfalls of recent years, but rather on identifying factors likely to influence future recruiting effectiveness.

Approach

There are a large number of hypothesized causes for the military's recruiting difficulties over the past several years, as well as a similar set of hypotheses about the strongest drivers of recruiting effectiveness. Regardless of the espoused explanatory model, one axiom remains constant: For recruitment efforts to be successful, the recruitment program must be based on accurate information. Accurate information about youth attitudes and enlistment intentions are necessary to help direct the DoD's efforts to maintain a quality all-volunteer military force. Propensity is only one metric important to achieve that goal.

The *Theory of Reasoned Action* is a leading explanatory model of behavior in the social sciences and is used by the Joint Advertising, Market Research and Studies program (JAMRS) to help guide some of its survey efforts. According to this model, behavior is primarily driven by intention (propensity in the case of military enlistment).

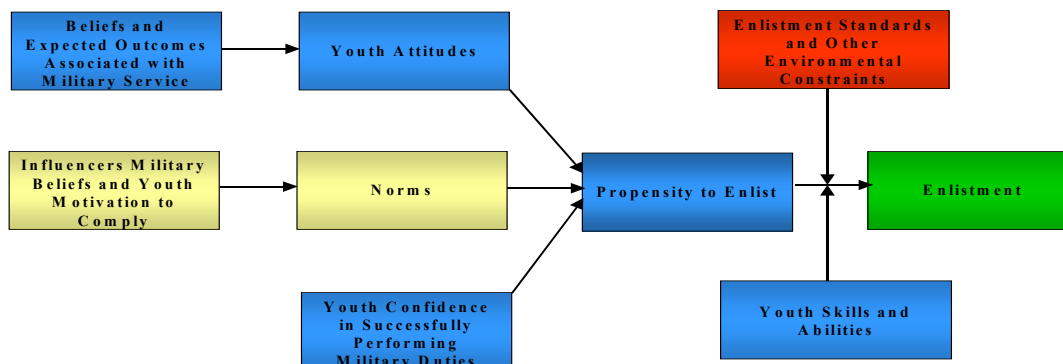
Intention to perform a given behavior, in turn, is viewed as a function of three primary factors: one's attitude toward performing the behavior, one's subjective norm concerning the behavior, and one's

belief in one's ability to successfully perform the behavior. Attitudes are a function of one's beliefs that performing a given behavior will lead to certain outcomes and the perceived importance of those outcomes.

A subjective norm is the perception that the important others in one's life will think that one should or should not perform the behavior in question.

Confidence in performing the behavior is relatively self-explanatory and is based on years of research by Albert Bandura and his colleagues on self-efficacy.

On the right side of the model illustrated below, an additional important determinant of military enlistment behavior, above and beyond intention, is displayed. That is the ability of youth to meet the enlistment standards set by the U.S. Military. While force structure dictates the quantity of people needed to fill military units, the qualifications of those people in terms of knowledge, aptitude, skill, physical fitness, medical health, and motivation determine the effectiveness of those units. The figure below displays the conceptual model for this behavior.



Approach

(continued)

Looking at the previous model, it can be seen that military enlistment, like any behavior, is most likely to occur if one has a strong intention to perform that behavior, if one has the necessary skills and abilities (i.e., meets military enlistment standards), and if there are no environmental constraints preventing the behavior.

Use of a model-based approach such as this provides several advantages. Principal among these is use of the findings to determine strategic direction. For example, very different interventions would be necessary if one has formed an intention but is unable to act, than if one has little or no intention to perform the behavior or if one is not engaging because of social pressure being exerted on them from the important people in their life. A model-based approach that integrates these multiple components aids decision-making by providing a more comprehensive and integrative platform of information from which to make decisions. This model-based approach was used as the foundation of the May 2004 Youth Poll, which measures youth attitudes, norms, confidence regarding military duties, and propensity.

The report is structured around the conceptual model previously mentioned. Following this introduction, the report begins, in section two, with an exploration of changes in youth attitudes, values, and perceptions over the past few decades,

including major finding from extensive long-term longitudinal reports. It will also examine the impact of demographics, economy, and population size on the attitudes, values, and perceptions of youth.

Section three details findings regarding the U.S. Military including favorability of the military, propensity of youth to join the military, knowledge about and associations with the military, and determinants of joining the military. Section four details the same favorability, propensity, knowledge, and determinants information for each of the individual Services and Components.

Section five provides an integrated review of May 2004 Poll findings as they relate to the conceptual model previously discussed. In doing so, this section discusses the relative importance of various military attitudes, influencer groups, and efficacy beliefs in the decision to enlist in the military.

Section six presents the conclusions and recommendations based on analyses provided in each of the chapters.

Naming Convention

Throughout this report, we refer to three race/ethnic groups: Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics. These names correspond to the group names used by the Census Bureau.

Methodology

The May 2004 Poll used random digit dialing administered via Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). Data was collected between April 8, 2004, and May 29, 2004.

American households were screened for the target audience: Americans between the ages of 16 and 21 who have never served in the U.S. Armed Services and are not enrolled in a postsecondary reserve officers' training corps program. In the case that more than one person in the household met these criteria, the respondent with the most recent birthday prior to the interview date was selected.

The sample size of the May 2004 Youth Poll was 2,990 completed interviews. In this design, telephone households were sampled with stratified random sampling within one of two strata at the first stage. In the second stage, one eligible person was randomly sampled within the household. The two strata used in this

design were defined as a "low density" stratum, which had a concentration of less than 30% blacks in the calling prefix, and a "high density" stratum, with a concentration of more than 30% blacks.

On average the survey took 21 minutes to complete. The data were weighted by gender, age, race/ethnicity, and education to reflect the general population based on Current Population Survey (CPS) data from the U.S. Census. Soft quotas were placed on eight geographic regions (based on 2000 U.S. Census).

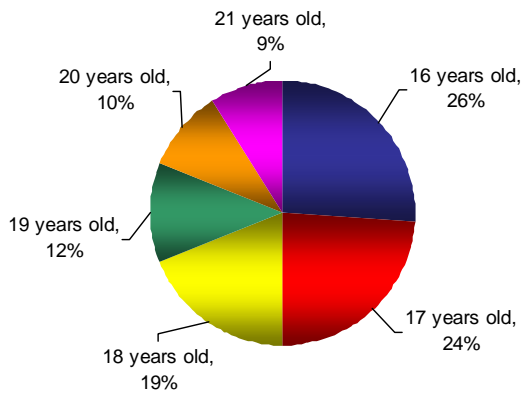
To find confidence intervals and test hypotheses using these data, the variance for the estimated statistics that take into account the properties of the study design must be calculated. The authors conducted these analyses using Taylor-series linearization. Appendix B contains a detailed technical assessment and description of the research methodology and variance estimation procedures.

Respondent Profile

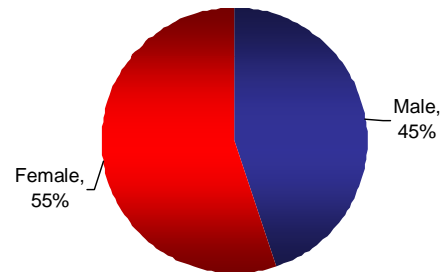
The May 2004 Poll was conducted via telephone using random digit dialing. The following charts display the demographic segments of the 2,990 survey respondents:

- Age
- Gender
- Race/ethnicity
- Education/school (currently and completed)
- Grades
- Employment status
- Hours per week
- Family information
- Geographic Area

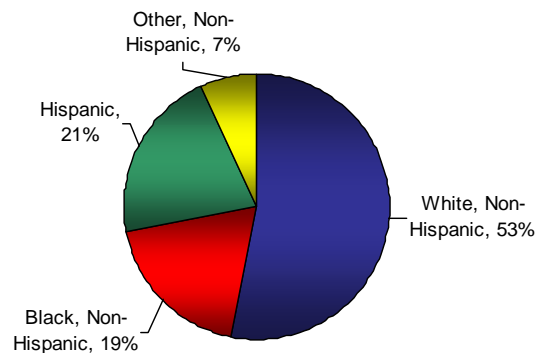
Age



Gender



Race/Ethnicity

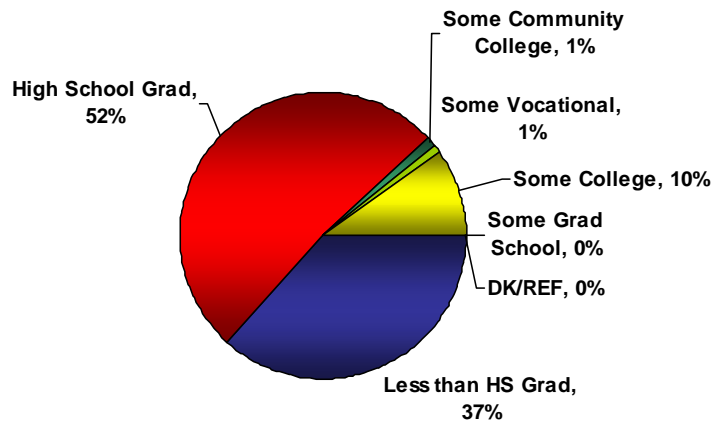


Respondent Profile

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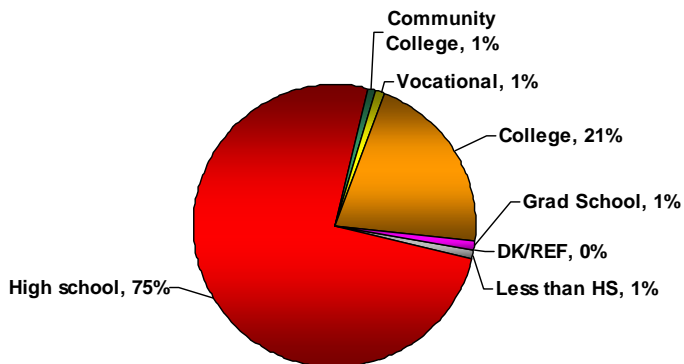
Highest Level of School Completed

(those not currently enrolled)

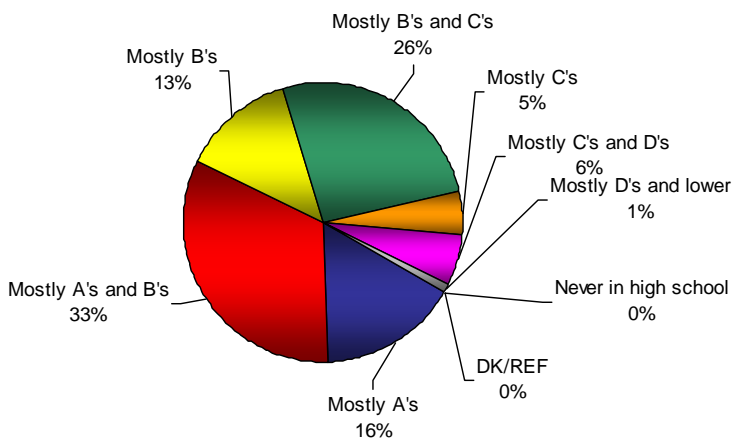


Current Education Level

(those currently enrolled)



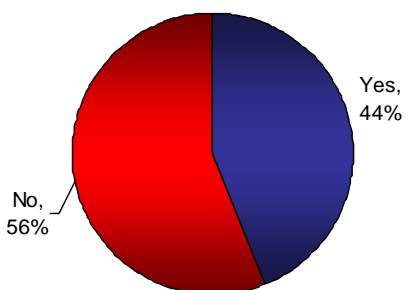
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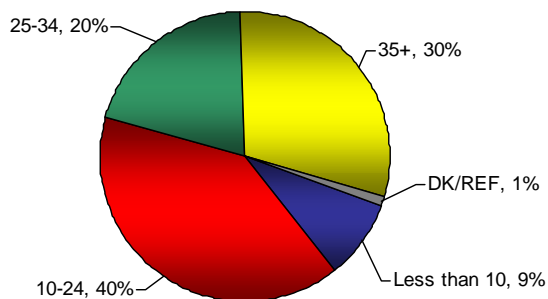
Respondent Profile

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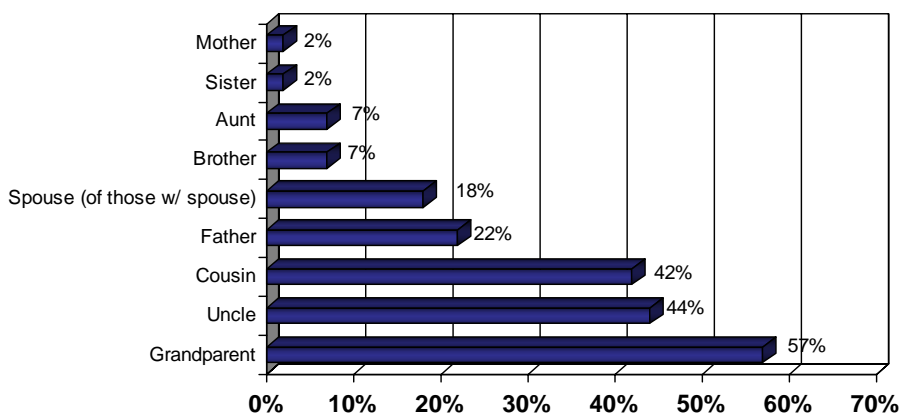
Currently Employed Full/Part Time



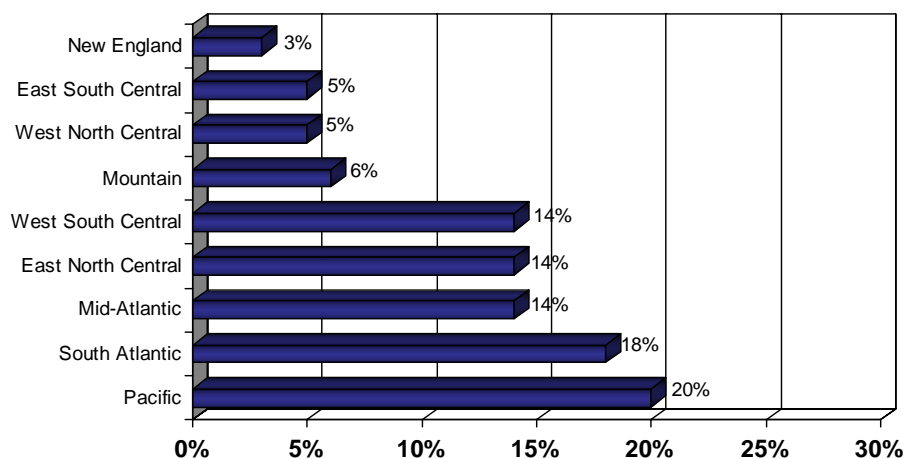
Average Hours Worked Per Week (of those employed)



Military Family Members



Geographic Areas



ⁱ National Research Council (2003). *Attitudes, Aptitudes, and Aspirations of American Youth: Implications for Military Recruitment*. Committee on the Youth Population and Military Recruitment. Paul Sackett and Anne Mavor, editors. Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press.

OVERVIEW REPORT

Section Two focuses on objective characteristics of the youth market. It includes a discussion of characteristics such as demographics, education, economics, and social trends.



Section 2

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An Overview of the Youth Population

Studies by youth analysts have recently focused on the phase in the life course between adolescence and adulthood called young adulthood, which is characterized by an elongated phase of semiautonomy (Arnett, 2000).

During this time, youth are relatively free from adult responsibilities and can explore diverse career and life options. According to Arnett (2000), once one has left the dependency of childhood and adolescence, but has not yet entered into the responsibilities that are normative in adulthood, individuals tend to explore a variety of possible life directions in love, work, and worldviews.

This period of youth is filled with experimentation, and researchers have been watching the trends for years, suggesting that the extended period of youth (ages 17 to mid 20s) may have a number of common characteristics. This section provides a brief overview of some of these emerging characteristics to provide a backdrop for understanding recent changes in young people's attitudes toward the military to help recruiters reach a larger audience.

This section focuses primarily on objective characteristics of the youth-market. This includes a discussion of characteristics such as population growth, education trends, economic trends, and social trends.

Youth Population Projections

Population estimates for the youth population can be made with reasonable reliability for the next two decades, as practically all these people have already been born. For example, because the cohort of youth that will be age 18 in 2015 were born in 1997, its initial size is already known from the 1997 birth records.

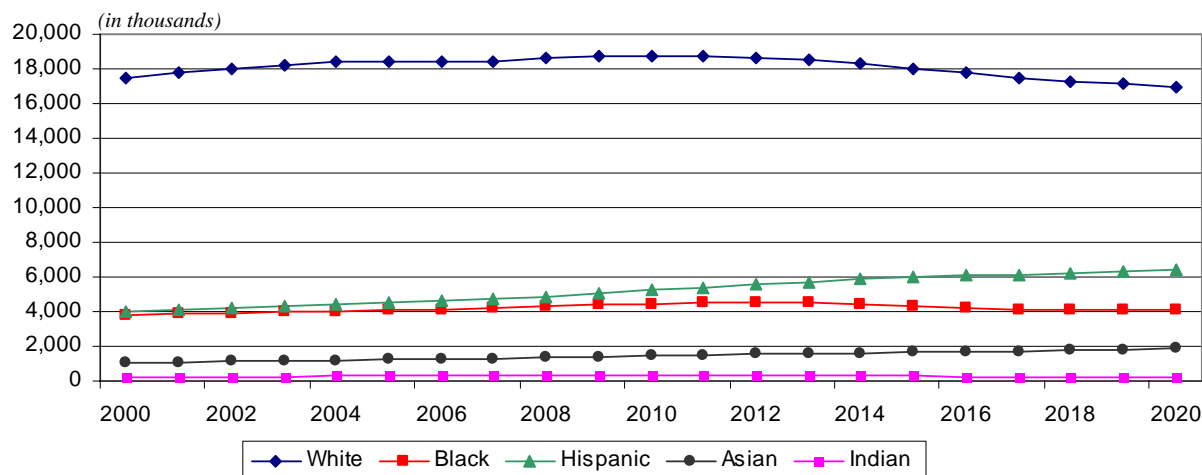
The Census Bureau estimates that there were approximately 26.6 million people ages 18-24 in the United States in 2000. This number is expected to grow to a maximum of approximately 30.6 million in 2013.

1% Approximate annual growth in the 18-24-year-old population over the next 10 years

This population will, however, be much more racially and ethnically diverse. In 1972, approximately 88% of 18-24-year-olds were White. This percentage has been steadily decreasing. Currently, White youth represent only about 65% of the total population. By the year 2020, Whites are expected to account for only about 57% of the total 18-24-year-old population.ⁱ

In contrast, the population of Hispanic and Asian youth is expected to grow. Currently, Hispanics account for approximately 15% and Asians account for approximately 4% of the total 18-24-year-old population. By the year 2020, these groups are expected to account for 22% and 6%, respectively. Black youth are expected to remain stable proportionally, representing about 14% of the total population of 18-24-year-olds.ⁱⁱ

U.S. Population Projections for 18 - 24 Year Olds: 2000 - 2020



Did You KNOW?

Hispanics are expected to surpass non-Hispanic Whites to become the single largest ethnic group in California by 2030.

(Source: U.S. Census)

Education

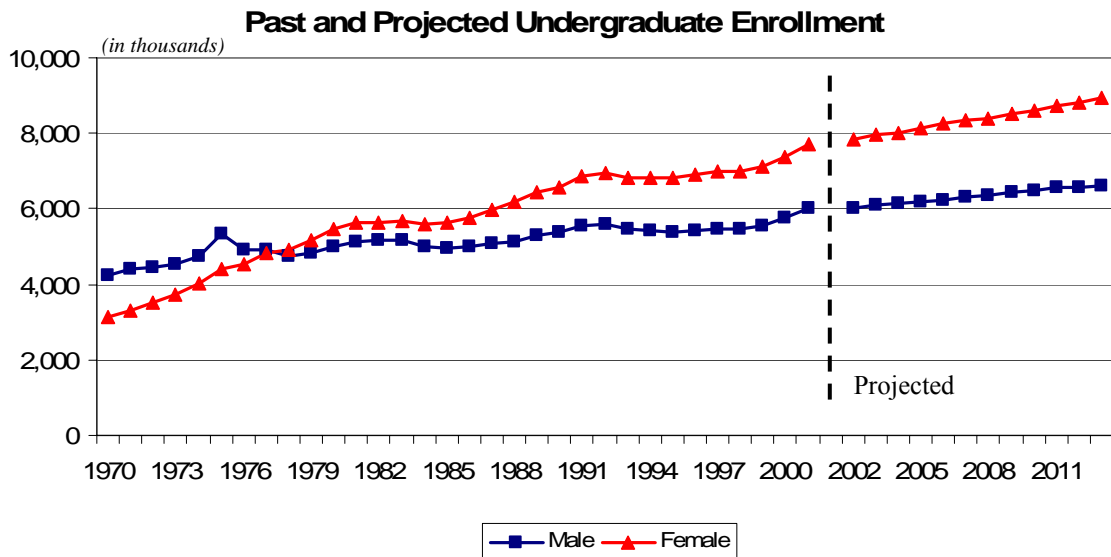
College Enrollment

The most dramatic social change affecting military enlistment is the increase in college attendance. Enrollment at all levels of education is increasing. At the postsecondary level, this growth is being fueled not only by a growing population, but also by rising enrollment rates. As enrollment rates continue to rise, learners – of all ages – will become increasingly diverse.

In the early 1970s, less than half of high school seniors went on to college, whereas, by 1999, 63% of high school graduates enrolled in college the same year they graduated from high school. Between 1990 and 2000, enrollment in degree-granting

institutions increased at a rate of 11%, from 13.8 million to 15.3 million. Between 1970 and 2002, the enrollment rates of 20- and 21-year olds increased from 32% to 48%.

In the next 10 years, undergraduate enrollment is projected to increase. Enrollment in 4-year institutions is projected to increase at a faster rate than it is in 2-year institutions, and women's enrollment is expected to increase at a faster rate than is men's. Numbers of part- and full-time students, enrolled at 2- and 4-year institutions, and male and female undergraduates, are projected to reach a new high each year from 2004-2013.ⁱⁱⁱ



Degree Completion

While bachelor's degree completion rates have been steady over time, time spent in college working toward a degree has increased. When comparing students who enrolled in a 4-year college or university for the first time in 1989-90 with those who

began in 1995-1996, 5% of both cohorts had completed a bachelor's degree within 5 years; however, the later cohort was more likely to have no degree but still be enrolled but less likely to have left college without a degree.^{iv}

Education

(continued)

Cost

Between 1990 and 2000, the average price of attending college (tuition and fees plus an allowance for living expenses) increased. At public 2-year institutions the tuition increased from \$7,300 to \$8,500 and at public 4-year institutions tuition rose from \$10,000 to \$12,400. Private non profit 4-year institutions had the largest increase as tuition rose to \$24,000 from \$19,400.

These higher prices, coupled with the restructuring of financial aid programs' eligibility criteria, meant the average student was eligible for more need-based aid in 2000 than in 1990. Reflecting this greater need, 71% of students received aid in 2000 compared with 54% in 1990. In addition, the average aided student received more aid (\$8,700 versus \$6,200). Financial aid increased for all income groups at all types of institutions.

The percentage of students receiving grants increased (45% to 57%) during this same period and the average amount received in grants increased from \$4,200 to \$5,400. This has partially offset the rising costs of college, but the ***net price after taking grants into account increased*** at each type of institution nonetheless. In other words, the growth in grant aid was not enough to offset the price increases.

Reflecting rising costs and expanded eligibility for need-based financial aid programs, the percentage of students who borrowed Stafford Loans increased from 30% to 45%.

In 2000, about half of low-income students and 35% of high income students borrowed to help pay for their education. In 1990 about 46% of low-income students and 13% of high-income students borrowed. ***Among those who took out loans, the average amount borrowed increased from \$3,900 to \$6,100. Although these loans are subsidized and interest is in deferment while in school, this still represents debt that must be paid back upon separation from the school.***



Those who received bachelor's degrees in 1999-2000 were more likely than their 1992-1993 counterparts to have borrowed to pay for their education (65% versus 49%), and if they had done so, to have borrowed \$7,000 dollars more, on average (\$19,300 vs. \$12,100 in constant 1999 dollars).

65% Proportion of bachelor's degree recipients in 1999-2000 who borrowed money to pay for their education

Did You KNOW?

Whites rate their local public schools more favorably than do either Blacks or Hispanics. 55% of Whites rate their public schools as excellent or good, as opposed to 35% of Blacks and 44% of Hispanics.

(Source: Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies)

Employment

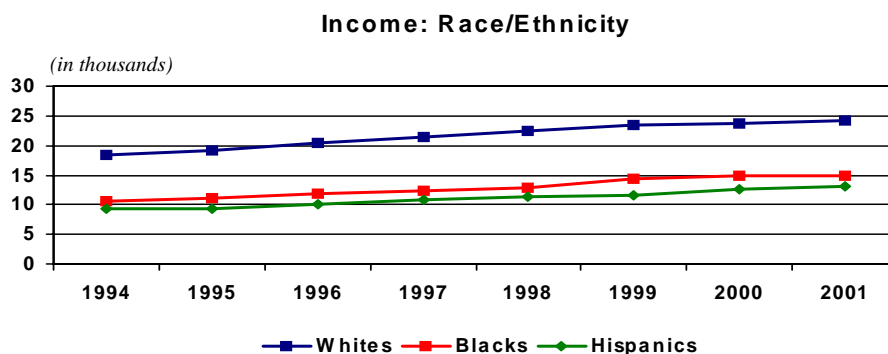
According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, the unemployment rate as of June stood at 5.6%. This would seem to be good news, but personal bankruptcy and government debt are at an all time high. But does the actual state of the economy reflect the views of our youth? What exactly do today's youth think about the economy and how are their perceptions of the economy, and job environment related to their propensity to join the military? The May 2004 Youth Poll asked youth their opinion of job pay, difficulty of finding a job, and the economy. The results are detailed below.

Income

Economists are pointing to a historic shift in the U.S. work force, a shift that has been changing the rules for a crucial portion of the middle class. The shift started 25 years ago with U.S. factory jobs moving overseas. Now however, this transformation is about all kinds of jobs that pay in the middle range. This is resulting in an increasing income gap.

Vanishing jobs have had one thing in common: education level of the people who fill them. For people with a high school diploma, and perhaps a bit of college, the jobs waiting for them were usually a ticket to a modest home, health insurance, and decent retirement. These jobs were a big reason America's middle class flourished in the second half of the 20th century.^v Now it is these jobs, and the average income of those who filled those jobs, that are in danger. Many of these jobs have become replaceable by machines, workers overseas, or temporary employees.

As a result, the ranks of the uninsured, the bankrupt, and the long-term unemployed have all crept up the income scale, proving those problems are not limited to the poor. Meanwhile, income inequality has grown. In 2001, the top 20 percent of households for the first time raked in more than half of all income, while the share earned by those in the middle was the lowest in nearly 50 years. These differences remain apparent across race/ethnicity and across education categories.^{vi}



Employment

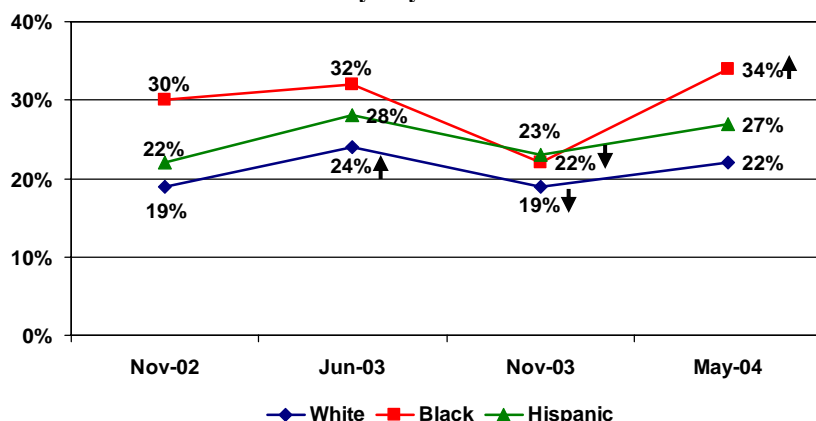
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Job Pay

The May 2004 Youth Poll asked youth if they were more likely to have a good paying job in a military or a civilian job. Fifty-nine percent felt that individuals are just as likely to have a good paying job in the military as they are in the civilian sector.

Twenty-four percent felt that individuals are more likely to have a good paying job in the military, and 15% felt that individuals are more likely to have a good paying civilian job. Blacks (34%) and propensed youth (41%) are most likely to believe they have a better chance of having a good paying job in the military.

Military Pays Better



Did You KNOW?

From 1980 to 2000, the median family income of Blacks never surpassed \$35,000. To put this number in perspective, median U.S. family income in 2000 was about \$52,000, or about \$17,000 higher than the median figure for Blacks.

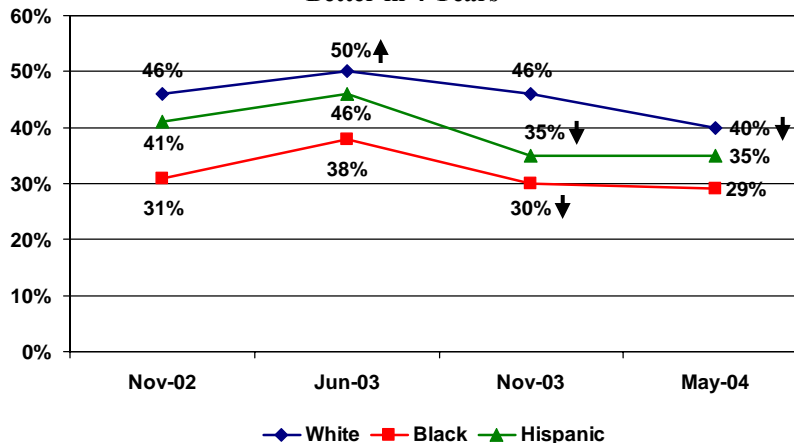
(Source: U.S. Census)

Economic Outlook

When asked about the future of the economy, youth were divided. Thirty-eight percent of youth felt that the economy will be better four years from now, compared with 47% in June 2003. Additionally, 35% thought the economy will remain the same while 27% of youth think the economy will only get worse. When observed across

race/ethnicity, White and other youth were the most optimistic. This could be the result of current unemployment trends, as only 6% of Whites are unemployed, while 10% of Blacks and 7% of Hispanics are unemployed. This trend has remained relatively stable since 1994, except for a small dip in 2000.

Better in 4 Years



Employment

(continued)

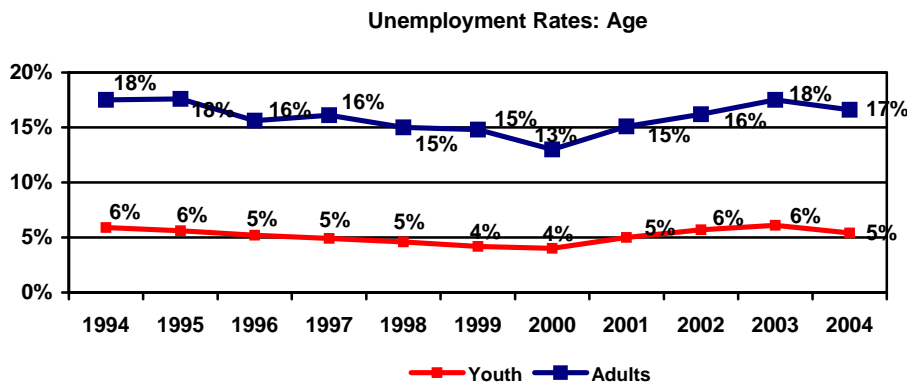
Finding a Job

When youth were asked how difficult it is for someone their age to get a full-time job in their community, about half (49%) reported that it is somewhat difficult. In addition, 21% felt it is very difficult, while 18% indicated it is not very difficult.

Unemployment for youth ages 16-19 is historically much higher than unemployment for adults. Unemployment for both youth and adults increased in September 2002 and 2003. Similarly, perceived difficulty of

securing full-time employment as measured in the Youth Poll increased during this time period. More recently, unemployment has dropped for both youth and adults. However, perceived difficulty has not yet dropped for Whites, Black, or Hispanics.

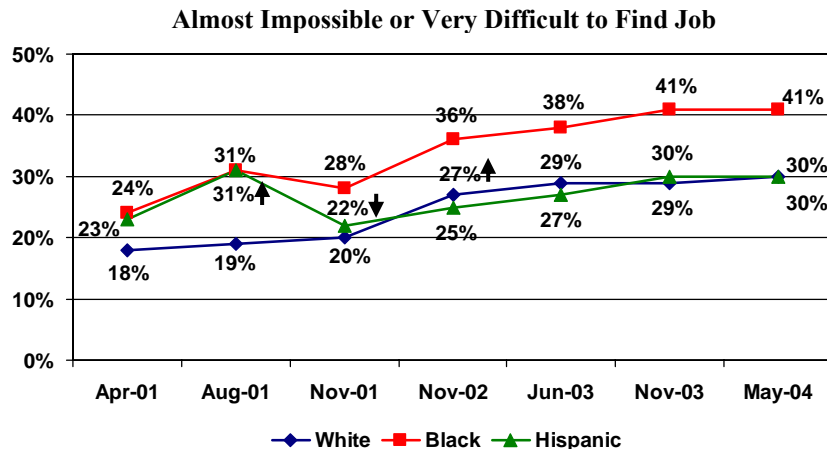
It is important to highlight that when examining perceived difficulty in finding a job by race/ethnicity, Black youth were most likely to believe that finding a full-time job is almost impossible or very difficult (41%).



Did You KNOW?

In November 2002, 10.6% of Blacks were unemployed, compared with 7.6% of Hispanics and 4.9% of Whites

(Source: U.S. Census)



Social Environment

Youth's beliefs, values, and attitudes are learned. They are formed, and can be changed, through interaction with others. Typically, influential others (i.e., mothers, fathers, friends) help shape youngster's attitudes through reward or punishment, teaching or explicit guidance, or modeling of appropriate behaviors. Research into youth, how they make decisions, and who influences these decisions, has been going on for more than 40 years; although disagreements in perspective have occurred throughout the research stream, some basic patterns have emerged.

Some of the earliest theoretical writings in the area in the early 1960s suggested that youth were a society unto their own – one that differed radically from the adult society.^{vii} Empirical research has largely debunked these notions. For the most part, parents' attitudes, values, opinions, and even personalities, are shared with their children. However, certain “generational differences” may stem from a person's historical events occurring during key maturational stages.^{viii}

The commonly held idea concerning the “*Generation Gap*” has been debunked. To understand a youth, understand their parents!

Support for Education

Parents' education levels strongly and consistently predicts youth educational aspirations and achievement. Research has shown that students whose parents did not attend college are less likely to attend college themselves, even after controlling for other important factors such as

educational expectations, academic preparation, support from parents, and family income. In 1999, 82% of students whose parents held a bachelor's degree or higher enrolled in college immediately after finishing high school. The rates were much lower for those whose parents had completed high school but not college (54%), and even lower for those whose parents had less than a high school diploma (36%).^{ix}

82% Proportion of youth whose parents hold a bachelor's degree or higher that enroll in college right after high school

As enrollment rates in higher education rise, the behaviors that create social pressure – incentives, modeling, and guidance – increase. As such, it becomes more important to emphasize vehicles that can facilitate education, such as military service. If not maintained or strengthened, propensity to enlist in the armed forces should be expected to drop.

Other individuals and organizations – families, employers, and governmental and private organizations – also influence educational attainment in various ways. This support includes, but of course is not limited to, financial support for schools, colleges, and learning activities that take place outside schools and colleges. For example, total expenditures per public elementary and secondary school student, adjusted for inflation, increased by 25% between 1991 and 1992 and 2000 and 2001.

Social Environment

(continued)

Similar patterns hold as youth age. The percentage of full-time undergraduates receiving institutional aid - and the average amount awarded - increased at 4-year institutions during the 1990s. In the 1992-1993 academic year, almost 17% of full-time undergraduates at public institutions and 47% at private nonprofit institutions received institutional aid; by the 1999-2000 academic year, the respective proportions had increased to 23% and 58%. During this period, the average award increased from \$2,200 to \$2,700 at public institutions and from \$5,900 to \$7,000 at private nonprofit institutions.

Support for Military

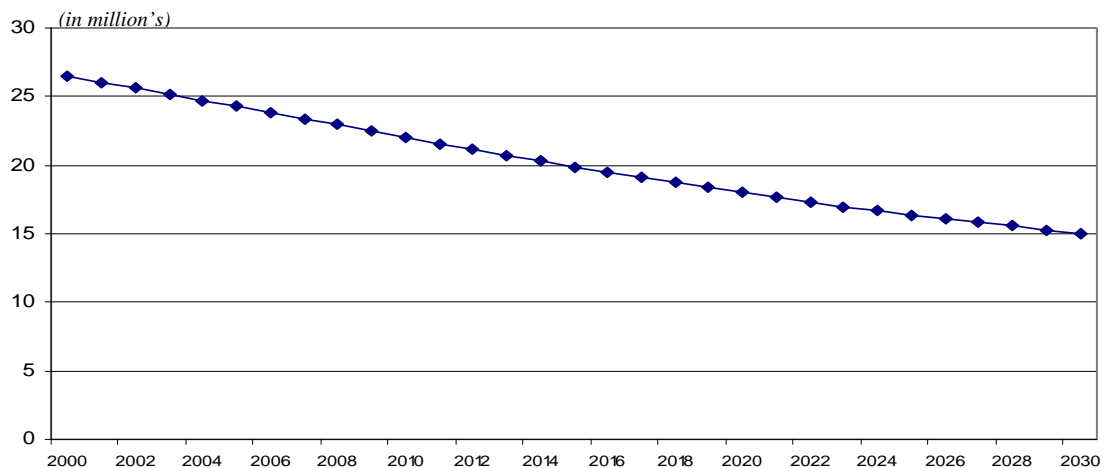
Support for and social pressure regarding the military also strongly affects military enlistments. In particular, military experience of family members directly

affects youth's interest in military service. According to the National Educational Longitudinal Survey (NELS), having a parent who served in the military significantly raises enlistment probabilities.

The veteran population's role in recruiting, however, extends beyond parental influence. In a 1996 Naval Research study, the presence of veterans under the age of 65 was the best single predictor of enlistment rates for a county.^x

As of 2000, only 18% of the 18-year-old cohort had a parent who had served in the military. This percentage has declined by more than 50% since 1982, and it is expected to decline another 50% between 2000 and 2018.^{xi}

Total Veteran Population



Social Environment

(continued)

The veteran population's importance in military recruiting cannot be overstated. Positive role models are an extremely strong influence on youth's behavior. As veterans continue to disappear – an estimated decrease of almost 10 million between now and 2030 – the probability of a youth coming into contact with a veteran that could serve as a role model also begins to disappear.

If veterans' portrayals of their military service worsen, the problems become even more severe. This should be watched closely. The most recent survey of active duty personnel suggests that retention intentions and satisfaction are both down compared with a year ago.^{xii}

Modeling is not, however, the only useful recruitment tool. Increased military incentives from frequent, more positive guidance also propel youth to enlist. In terms of guidance from parents, indicators are not positive. In the JAMRS Influencer Poll conducted in June 2004, almost all parents reported talking with their children either frequently or very frequently about what they were going to do with their future. However, only 24% reported frequently or very frequently having discussions that included the possibility of enlisting in the military. Nearly 25% of parents reported that they had never discussed military enlistment with their children.

25% Proportion of parents who report never having discussed the possibility of serving in the military with their child

This lack of communication is apparent in youth's perceptions of their parent's attitudes toward the military.^{xiii} Plainly stated, youth perceptions of parental attitudes toward the military are inaccurate. This is problematic because youth are interested in parental advice when making career decisions.

The problem this creates, as well stated by Legree et al. (2000), is ***“for both parents and children this situation must be very frustrating because the data indicate that although youth attempt to consider parental advice, or rather to consider what they believe to be their parents' advice, the decisions often appear unrelated to the opinions their parents actually have (pg. 46).”***

Generally speaking, youth perceptions of parental attitudes toward the military should not be used as a proxy for parental attitudes. Nonetheless, youths perceptions of their parents' attitudes do significantly affect military enlistment, independent of parents' true attitudes.

Clearly, it can be seen why increasing the parental guidance regarding military service, or youth perception's thereof, is more complicated than originally thought. Increasing either would have a positive affect on propensity. However, maximal benefit would be achieved if parental attitudes improved while at the same time communication between parents and their children increased so these attitudes could be shared.

Summary

Size and composition of the youth population have significant implications for military recruitment. Looking first at size, the May 2004 Poll found that cohorts of people in the target age group (ages 17 to mid 20s) is expected to grow significantly over the next 5 years. However, the 18-year-population is expected to reach a plateau around 4.2 million by 2015.

Turning to composition, this poll finds that the racial/ethnic composition of youth has shifted, with the largest change in the Hispanic population. This group is expected to grow from about 14% to about 22% of 18-year-olds in the next two decades. In addition, the population of 18-24-year-olds has become more evenly split between men and women among Whites. This is not the case for other ethnic groups. Female African Americans are expected to outnumber male African American, while male Hispanic are expected to exceed female Hispanics.

The most dramatic social change affecting military enlistment is the increase in college attendance; enrollment at all levels of education is increasing. In the early 1970s, less than half of high school seniors went on to college; by 1999, 63% of high school graduates enrolled in college. Between 1970 and 2002, enrollment in degree-granting institutions increased at a rate of 16%. Because these youth are going straight to college, this may be a group of particular interest to reserve or officer recruiting programs.

The socioeconomic characteristics of parents, such as their education level and family structure, considerably affect young people's decisions. When it comes to educational attainment, recruiters would do well to look at the educational attainment of parents, given the strong relationship between parents' and their children's educational attainment. Additionally, seeking youth whose parents have served in the military will be beneficial, as these youth are more likely to enlist. However, this highlights one of the biggest problems recruiters face – the disappearance of the U.S. military veteran.

Positive perceptions of military pay and difficulty in finding a full-time job outside of the military appear to be aiding military recruiting. Polled youth most felt they could receive equal or greater pay in the military as compared with civilian employment. In addition, about a third of youth believed that finding a full-time job outside the military would be very difficult or almost impossible.

A number of conclusions and recommendations can be posed by looking at both the objective characteristics of today's youth. Examining the demographics and goals of youth ages 16-21 will help recruiters identify some potential ways to increase the effectiveness of recruitment efforts. Recruitment must be forward-thinking. This section - and the others in this report - seek to help recruiters gain a better understanding of youth to help them with a more effective recruitment campaign.

ⁱ Population estimates and projections from the U.S. Census Bureau. Projections used were released January 13, 2000, and last updated January 19, 2001. Middle series projections are provided. These estimates assume middle fertility rates, life expectancy, and net immigration.

ⁱⁱ When not noted otherwise, White refers to Non-Hispanic White, Black refers to Non-Hispanic Black, Asian refers to Non-Hispanic Asian, Indian refers to Non-Hispanic Indian, and Other refers to Non-Hispanic Other.

ⁱⁱⁱ *The Condition of Education*, 2000 – 2004.

^{iv} *The Condition of Education*, 2001.

^v *Washington Post*, September 20, 2004.

^{vi} *The Condition of Education*, 2004.

^{vii} Coleman, J. S. (1961). *The Adolescent Society*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

^{viii} Bader, P., Marsh, S., Fors, J. *Acting Responsibly: An Examination of Generational Research*. Unpublished Paper.

^{ix} *The Condition of Education*, 2001.

^x Schmitz, E. J., & Boyer, A. (1996). *Socio-Demographics and Military Recruiting – The Role of Veterans*. Arlington, VA: United States Navy Recruiting.

^{xi} www.va.gov.

^{xii} www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys.

^{xiii} Legree, P. J., Gade, P.A., Martin, D. E., Fischl, M.A., Wilson, M. J., Nieva, V. F., McCloy, R., & Laurence, J. (2000). Military enlistment and family dynamics: Youth and parental perspectives, *Military Psychology*, 12, 31-49.

OVERVIEW REPORT

The focus of Section Three is on youth's plans for the future, including how the military may or may not fit into those plans. This section also provides information on youth's knowledge, favorability, and attitudes towards the military.



Section 3

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Part I: Introduction: Attitudes Towards the U.S. Military

The previous section covered the demographics of today's youth and touched on the views of youth in general. This section explores young people's plans for the future and how the military may or may not fit into those plans.

The section's first part will provide an overview of youth's plans for the future, based on findings from the May 2004 Youth Poll. The section's second part will briefly examine their knowledge of, attitudes toward, and behavior regarding the U.S. Military. In addition, part two will report on youth's social support systems and the systems' associations with the military. The section will end with a summary of youth's views on current events.

Current events shape the perceptions of youth according to a variety of individual differences, including, but not limited to, race/ethnicity, gender, age, and geographic location. This section presents information on some of these differences to provide additional perspectives.

A wide variety of attitudes and behaviors influence recruitment propensity. In selecting which ones to address, we relied heavily on the recommendations outlined in *The Theory of Reasoned Action*.

In addition to the analysis in this section, other information on the variables covered appears in Appendix A. Other reports, briefings, and datasets from past Youth Polls can be found at <http://www.dmren.org>.

Future Plans: Overview

To determine youth's interest in military service, the Youth Poll asks several questions about youth's future plans, including their plans for education, work, and the military. It also specifically asks them about their intentions to join the military.

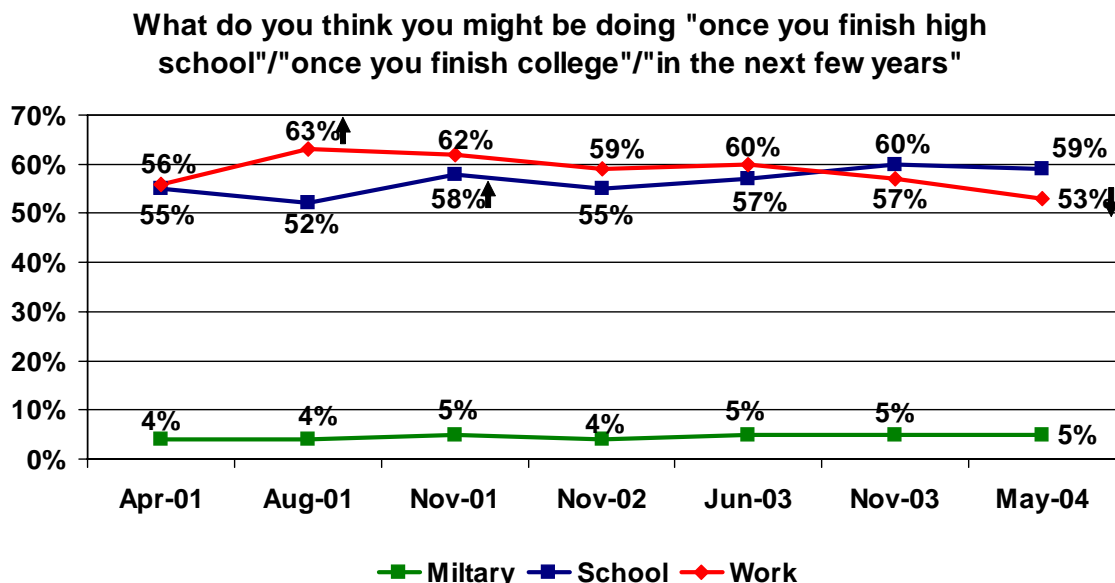
Future Plans

Youth were first asked what their plans were for their near future. Not surprisingly, education is the focus for the majority of youth.

Overall, 59% of youth indicated that they would be going to school, with nearly half of these youth (45%) mentioning that they would be attending school (4-year-or community college) full time.

Fifty-three percent reported that they intend to work either full or part time. This percentage has dropped significantly since the last Youth Poll in November 2003. It is important to note, however, that many of the youth who report working also report that they intend to go to school. For many of these youth, it may be reasonable to assume that working is not their primary goal, but a way to help subsidize schooling. However, a little more than a third of youth (34%) did indicate that they will work full time.

Finally, 5% of youth reported they intend to join the military. This proportion has remained stable since the beginning of the Youth Polls in March 2001.



Future Plans: Education

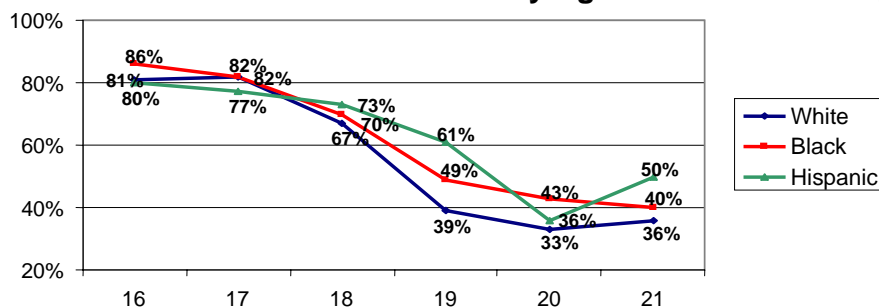
In examining youth's responses to the open-ended question on their future plans, some very important demographic differences appeared. While 65% of female respondents reported immediate plans for further education, only slightly more than half of male respondents mentioned further education. In fact, male youth were just as likely to mention going to work as they were enrolling in school. Female youth, in contrast, were significantly more likely to mention school than work plans (50%).

Interestingly, Whites were less likely to mention school (57%) than were Blacks (65%) or Hispanics (64%). This overall statistic, however, may be somewhat misleading. Whites are equally likely at younger ages (16-18) to mention school. In fact, at 16 and 17 years old, approximately

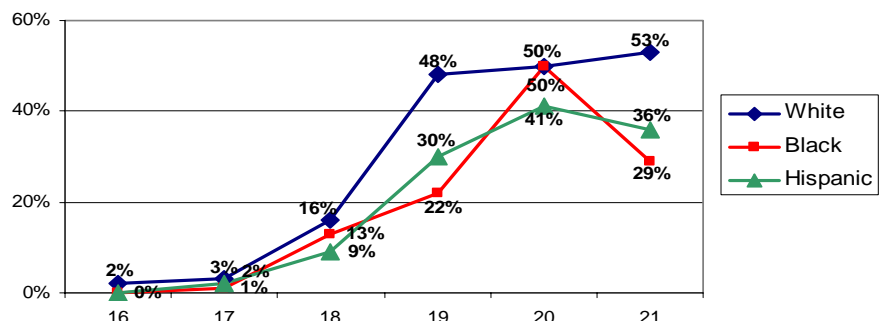
80% of all youth report planning on attending school in the near future. However, after that point, Whites' likelihood of mentioning school drops at a faster rate than that of Blacks or Hispanics.

One possible explanation for this is the age at which Whites begin college. Although equal proportions of Whites and Blacks intend to pursue higher education, Whites in fact begin pursuing that goal at an earlier age. When asked about future plans, more Whites may be thinking ahead to the jobs they will be working in once they finish college. In contrast, a larger proportion of Blacks and Hispanics may still be taking the steps necessary to begin their higher education.

Full and Part-time School: By Age and Race/Ethnicity



Percent with Some College: By Age and Race/Ethnicity



Future Plans: Education

(continued)

Type of Higher Education

As mentioned, 59% of youth reported plans to attend school (full time or part time). On follow-up, the majority of these youth (56%) indicated specific interest in attending a 4-year college or university. However, Hispanics tended to be less interested in 4-year colleges and more interested in a 2-year colleges, or vocational schools.

What kind of school you would like to attend? (subset)

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
4-year college or university	56%	56%	64%	47%
2-year junior or community college	21%	19%	19%	25%
Vocational, business or trade school	10%	10%	9%	13%
Graduate or professional school	9%	11%	6%	8%

Behaviors

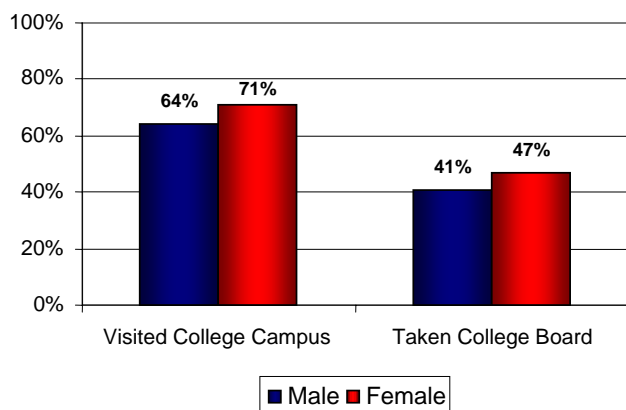
These important demographic differences across racial/ethnic groups and across gender are also evident in the steps youth take to prepare themselves for college.

The May 2004 Youth Poll asked youth about two important behaviors that precede college attendance: 1) Visiting a college campus and 2) taking a College Board exam

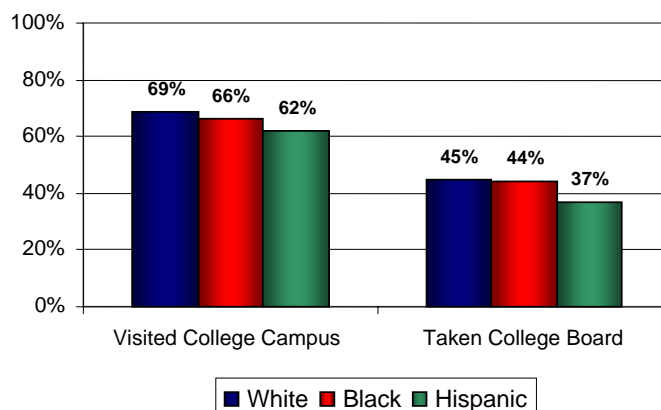
(i.e., SAT, ACT). For both, it was found that males are less likely than females to have taken these steps.

Also of interest, Hispanics (62%) are less likely to have visited a college campus than Whites (69%). Additionally, Hispanics (37%) are less likely than Blacks (44%) and Whites (45%) to have taken a college-board exam.

Steps Toward College: By Gender



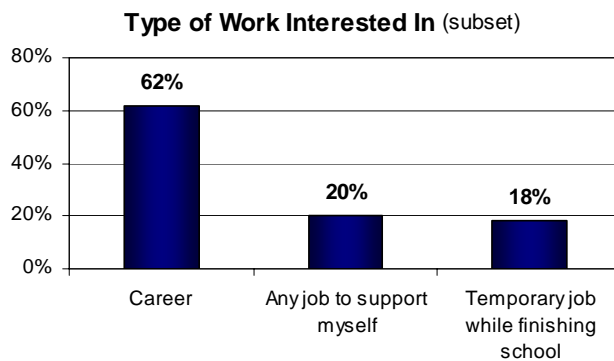
Steps toward College: By Race/Ethnicity



Future Plans: Employment

In total, 53% of youth reported that they were planning to enter the work force in the near future. Examined by race/ethnicity, Whites (56%) were significantly more likely to report plans to work than were Blacks (44%) or Hispanics (46%).

Of the youth who were considering working, more than half (62%) reported they planned to work at a job that could begin a long-term career.ⁱ The remainder of youth reported they were interested in either temporary employment while they finished school or in any job that provides a living wage.

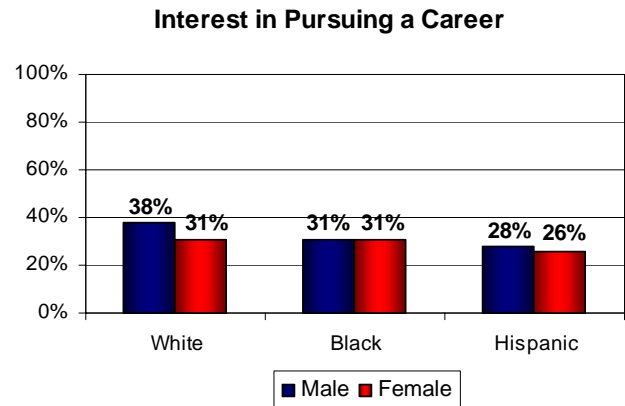


Career

The size of the youth population interested in pursuing a career in the immediate future represents an important subpopulation for military recruiting. This is particularly true for those youth who have decided to enter the work force rather than pursue higher education. For these youth, enlisting in the military is an option that may be comparable on many dimensions while also offering unique benefits not provided by other career options.

16% Youth currently in grades 8 -12 who intend to pursue a career immediately after high school

Not surprisingly, older youth and youth



already in college are most interested in pursuing a career in the near future.

There were also differences by race/ethnicity in regard to pursuing a career. Overall, Hispanics (27%) were less likely to report they intended to pursue a career in the near future than were Whites (35%). Blacks, again, were between Whites and Hispanics. As already noted, these findings may highlight nothing more than the speed at which the different race/ethnicities progress through school.

Did You KNOW?

The U.S. Department of Education reports that although more than **80%** of youth report they plan on attending college immediately after high school, only about **62%** actually do.

(Source: Condition of Education 2003)

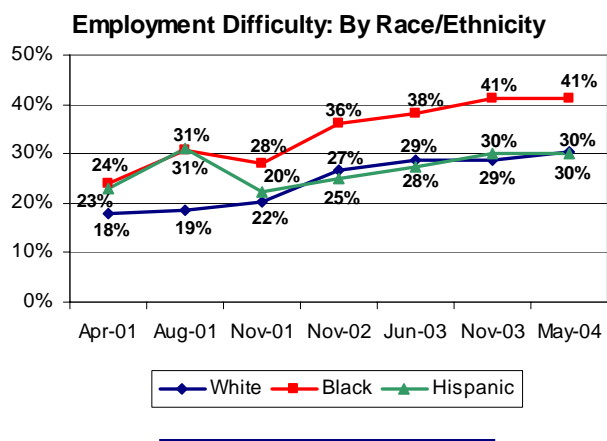
Future Plans: Employment

(continued)

Employment Difficulty

Another factor that may influence employment intentions is perceived difficulty of finding a job. Overall, 31% of youth said it would be very difficult or almost impossible to obtain full-time employment in their community.

Since November 2001, there has been a growing gap between perceptions of employment difficulty among Blacks and other racial groups. In the latest poll, that gap has grown to 11%. Although Black attitudes toward the military appear to be worsening (as will be discussed later in this report), these perceptions may be one reason why recruitment propensity levels among Blacks are remaining relatively stable.



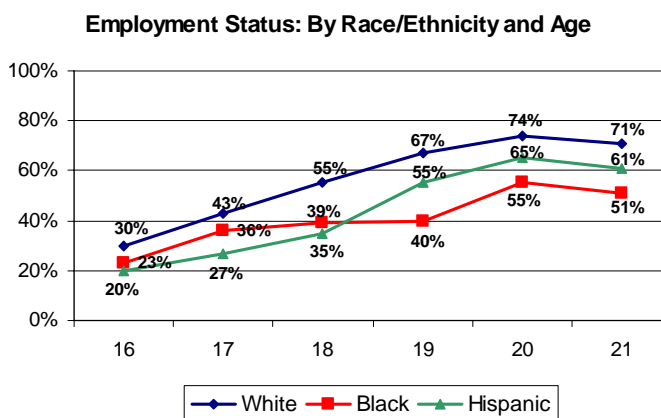
Did You KNOW?

Unemployment among youth ages 16-19 is substantively **higher for Blacks** (28.9%) than it is for either Whites (15.3%) or Hispanics (19.1%).

(Source: BLS, August 2004)

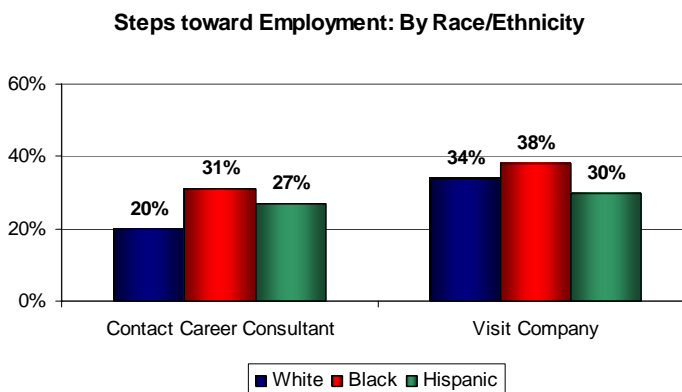
Current Employment

This employment disparity is prevalent in current employment status as well. Whites (56%) are more likely to be working than Hispanics (42%) and Blacks (39%). This difference holds across all ages but the most substantial differences appear to be between youth age 19 – 21.



Behaviors

The May 2004 Youth Poll also asked about behaviors related to pursuing a job. Overall, 34% of youth have visited a company they want to work for, while only 24% of youth have visited a career consultant/job recruiter or temp agency. Whites were significantly less likely to have sought help finding employment from a career consultant, while Hispanics were least likely to report visiting a place at which they want to work.



Future Plans: Military

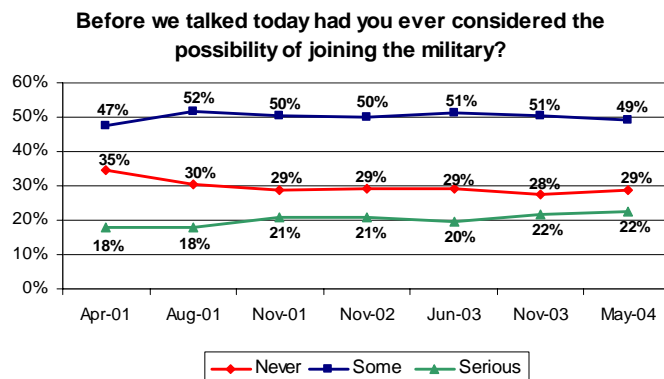
As mentioned earlier, only 5% of youth reported that they planned on entering the military when asked what their plans were for the future. This is the proportion of youth that have an unaided propensity to join the military - youth that brought up the option of military on their own.

Given that the primary goal of the Youth Poll is to measure and track interest in military service, the poll posed a variety of additional questions on interest in military service to gain greater detail.

Consideration

The Youth Polls ask youth whether or not they had ever considered the possibility of military service. In addition to propensity, military consideration represents a key aspect of the enlistment decision and a possible precursor to serious military intent.

Trends in consideration have remained relatively stable, with approximately 30% reporting they have never considered military service.

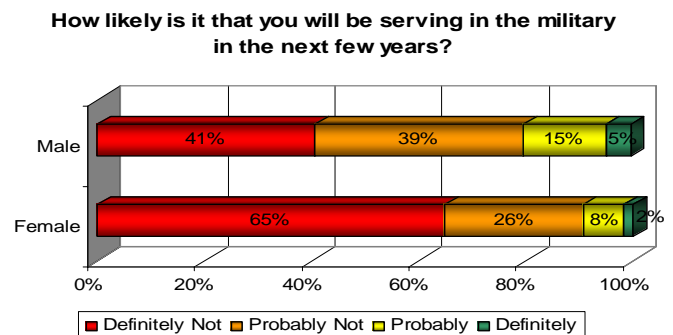


Blacks (38%) were significantly more likely to report never considering military service than were Whites (27%) or Hispanics (26%).

38% Proportion of Blacks who report never having considered military service

After consideration, military propensity, or intention to join the military, is the second key indicator of joining the military from the Youth Polls. Propensity is measured by directly asking youth how likely (definitely, probably, probably not, definitely not) they are to join the military. Youth who indicated *definitely* or *probably* are considered to be propensed.

Overall, 20% (5% definitely, 15% probably) of male respondents said it was likely they would serve. Female respondents were less propensed, with only 9% saying it was likely that they would serve (2% definitely, 8% probably).

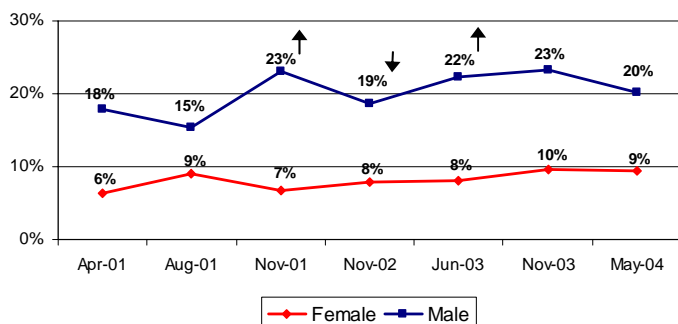


Future Plans: Military

(continued)

Male propensity did spike immediately following the events of 9/11, and although it has fluctuated somewhat, propensity is still slightly elevated above levels prior to 9/11.

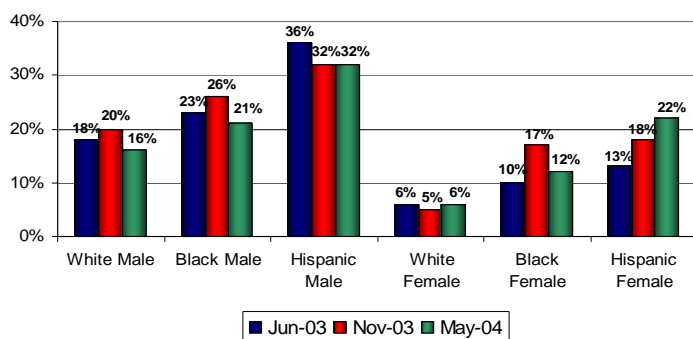
Youth Military Propensity: By Gender



Broken out by race/ethnicity, Hispanic male respondents reported the highest level of military propensity, with 32% responding that they would *probably* or *definitely* serve in the military in the next few years.

This estimate is unchanged since the last Youth Poll in November 2003. Although the same general trends exist, the propensity of female youth is lower across all race/ethnicities. Hispanics and Blacks are significantly more likely to be propensed than are female Whites.

Military Propensity: By Race/Ethnicity and Gender



Behaviors

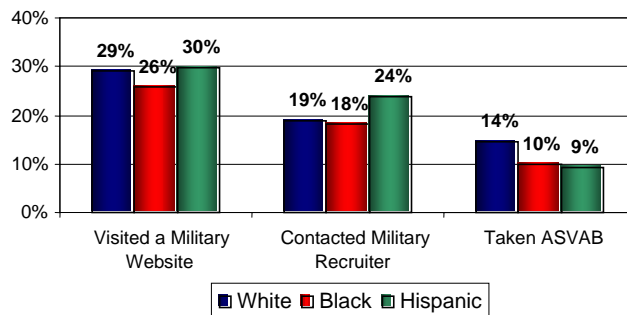
This Poll asked about behaviors related to joining the military. Overall, 29% of youth report visiting a military website, 20% report contacting a military recruiter, and only 13% report taking the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB).

Not surprisingly, male respondents were more likely than female respondents to have visited a military website, contacted a military recruiter, or taken the ASVAB.

There were no significant differences between racial/ethnic groups in proportions visiting military websites. Hispanics were most likely to report having contacted a military recruiter. This is congruent with what would be expected given their relatively higher propensity levels.

It was surprising, however, to see that Whites were significantly more likely to report having taken the ASVAB. Unlike the other two behaviors, taking the ASVAB is not completely under the control of the youth. These findings may suggest that the ASVAB is failing to reach minorities in high schools.

Steps Toward Enlistment: By Race/Ethnicity



Part II: Overview

We know that few youth are propensed to join the military, but that alone does not help guide action effectively. Part two of this section will focus on the breadth of youth's attitudes and images of the military. The *Theory of Reasoned Action*, introduced in Section 1, suggests that there are three main influencers of intention: attitudes, subjective norms, and self-efficacy.

First, a person's current attitude toward the behavior is defined by what people think about a decision or behavior and the possible outcomes of that decision or behavior.

Second, a person's subjective norms come from "the person's belief that specific individuals or groups think he should or should not perform the behavior and his motivation to comply with the specific referents" (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). Outside influencers' view on the decision, and the importance of these outside influencers to the decision-maker, have repeatedly been found to play a vital role. This is why it is common practice for people to consult others before making importance decisions.

Third, a person's self-efficacy is his or her confidence or belief about effectively performing a behavior. Few people will engage in actions that they do not believe they will successfully perform.

With regard to youth attitudes and subjective norms, the May 2004 Youth Poll specifically asked youth about:

- favorability toward the military;
- knowledge of the military;
- attitude toward joining the military;
- military outcomes;
- subjective norms;
- self-efficacy; and
- perceptions of U.S. War on Terrorism

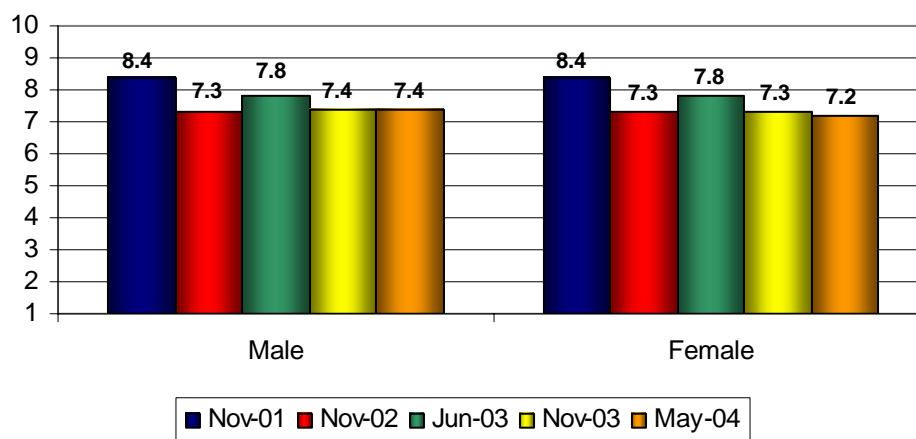
This section provides descriptive results for questions on attitudes, subjective norms, and self-efficacy. The strength of the relationships between most of these variables and propensity are provided in detail in section five.

Favorability

To understand the general trends of youth attitudes toward the military, the Youth Polls included a measure of youth favorability regarding the military. This question asked youth to rate their overall military favorability on a 10-point scale with

10 being the highest. Overall, youth continue to report a positive view of the military, with a mean rating of 7.3. However, this mean rating, although positive, has dropped substantially from Youth Poll 3, conducted in November 2001.

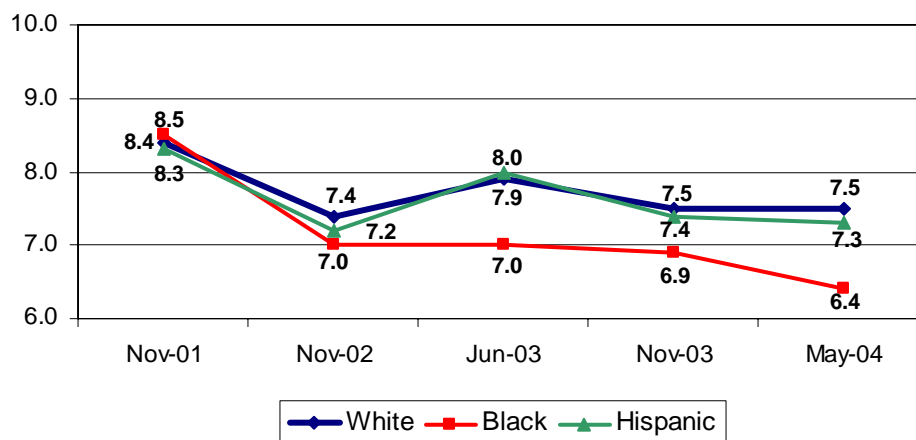
U.S. Military Favorability: By Gender



Black youth rated the military significantly less favorably than did either Whites or Hispanics. This pattern is consistent for both male and female Blacks.

Prior to the events of 9/11, the favorability ratings for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics were very similar. Since that time, Black favorability has been affected much more negatively. This indicator must be watched closely as it may represent a harbinger of attitudinal shifts among Black youth that could hinder recruiting among Black youth.

U.S. Military Favorability: By Race/Ethnicity

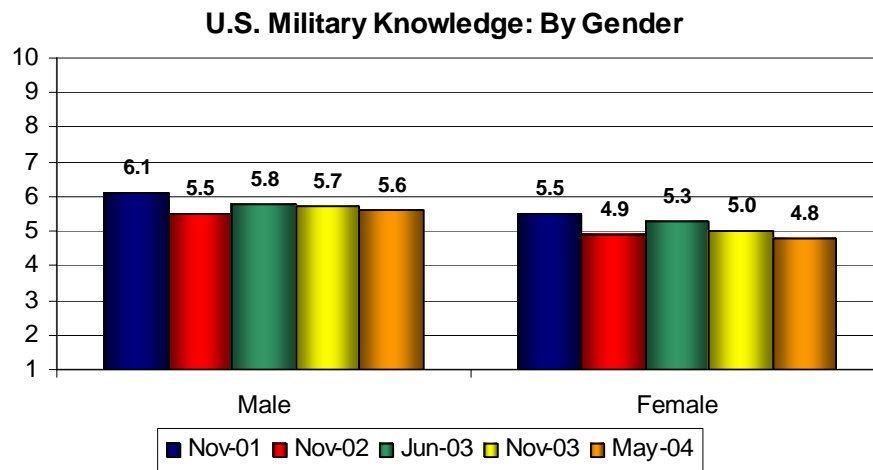


Knowledge

To better understand the level of comfort and familiarity that youth have with the military, the Youth Poll also asked about their self-perceived military knowledge. Youth rated their knowledge of the military on a 10-point scale with anchors ranging from 1 - not at all knowledgeable - to 10 - extremely knowledgeable. Youth reported they lack a great deal of knowledge about the military, as evident in their mean score of 5.2. Both male and female youth have

reported relatively low levels of military knowledge since this question was first asked on the November 2001 Youth Poll.

Across the race/ethnicity groups, male respondents reported feeling more knowledgeable than did female respondents. Black males (mean rating 5.0) felt they were less knowledgeable than both White (mean rating 5.7) and Hispanic males (mean rating 5.6).



The fact that youth did not consider themselves knowledgeable about the military should come as no surprise when considering how little military information most of them have. When the May 2004 Youth Poll asked youth about things they have done as part of a career or job search in the last year, only 29% of them said they have visited a military website and only 20% report having contacted a military

recruiter. Additionally, only 13% of youth said they had taken the ASVAB. These proportions are very low in comparison with the 44% who have taken the SAT or ACT, the 67% who have visited a college campus, and the 34% who have visited a company they are interested in working for. Changing these behaviors will likely have profound effects on young people's levels of military knowledge.

COMING SOON

The JAMRS program is conducting a project that takes an in-depth look at various types of cognitive structures and how they affect the decision to join the U.S. military. The results are expected to help inform the creation of messages that will work to reconnect American youth with today's military.

Current Events

The May 2004 Youth Poll asked a number of current event questions to determine what effects the War on Terrorism, and the current administration's handling of international conflicts has had on youth.

Troops in Iraq

The majority of youth support troops' in Iraq (59%). Males were more likely to support troops in Iraq (63%) than females (54%). Blacks (44%) were less likely to support troops than Whites (63%) or Hispanics (58%).

War in Iraq

Again, it was found that about half of youth felt that the decision to go war with Iraq was justified (57%). Males (61%) were more likely than females (53%) to feel the war was justified. More than half of Whites (63%) and Hispanics (51%) reported feeling that the war was justified. In contrast, only 36% of Blacks reported feeling that the war was justified.

36% Proportion of Blacks who feel the war in Iraq was justified

War on Terrorism

The War on Terrorism continues to have a negative impact on the majority of youth. Fifty-nine percent report the war has reduced their likelihood of joining the military. This proportion has remained stable since last measured in November 2003.

The War on Terrorism has had a much stronger negative effect on women and Black youth. Seventy-one percent of women say it has made them less likely to join the military compared with only 48% of males.

However, the strength of Black's response to the War on Terrorism is of particular cause for concern. The large majority of Blacks (80%) report the war has reduced their likelihood to join compared with 55% of Whites and 57% of Hispanics.

80% Proportion of Blacks who report the war has made them less likely to join the military

Bush Administration

Consistent with public opinion polls among adults, youth seem polarized in their approval of the Bush Administration's handling of foreign affairs and its use of military forces - approximately half reported approval for each (45% and 46% respectively).

Also, in line with the other current event questions asked in this poll, females and Blacks reported being the most dissatisfied. Fifty percent of men said they approved of the handling of foreign affairs, and 51% approved of the way military forces are being used. In contrast, only 40% of females reported approving of the handling of foreign affairs and 41% approved of how the military forces are being used.

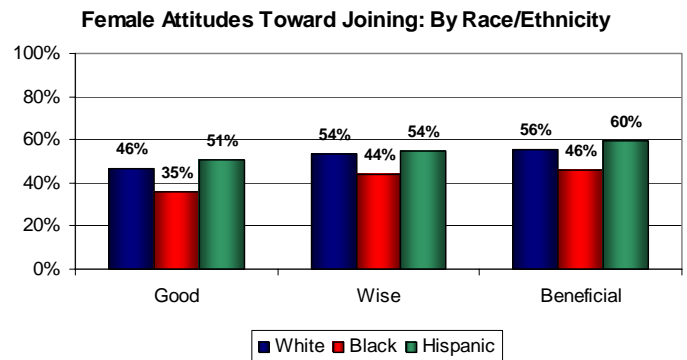
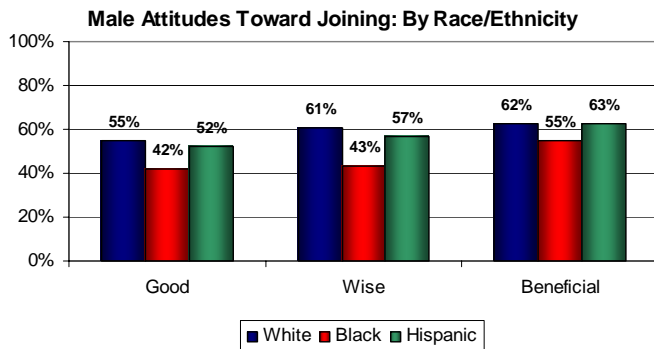
When race/ethnicity is broken out, 53% of Whites and 36% of Hispanics approve of how the Bush Administration is handling foreign affairs, and 54% of Whites and 39% of Hispanics approve of how troops are being used. By comparison only **20%** of Blacks approve of how the Bush Administration is handling foreign affairs and using military troops.

Attitudes toward Joining the Military

Global Attitudes

When youth were asked to evaluate how good, wise, and beneficial they felt joining the military would be, approximately half rated joining the Military as a positive decision in regards to these three dimensions. When given the choice, they were more likely to view a decision to join

the military as good rather than bad, wise rather than foolish, and beneficial rather than harmful. When the poll examined effects of race/ethnicity on attitudes toward joining the military, it found that, across genders, ***Black's are significantly less likely to see the decision to join the military as good, wise, or beneficial.***



Military Outcomes

Targeting youth attitudes can effectively bolster young people's likelihood of joining the military. The next step is to understand the most effective attitudes to target. As stated earlier, when one makes a decision, the possible outcomes associated with that decision play an important role. More specifically, people will consider the extent to which the behavior, in this case joining the military, will help them obtain the outcomes that are most important to them (e.g. "the military is likely to help me develop teamwork skills", and "teamwork skills are very important to me").

To understand this process, the May 2004 Youth Poll explored the importance of various outcomes associated with various

post-high school options, and also the degree to which these outcomes can be obtained by joining the military.

Importance

The poll presented youth with a set of 21 career outcomes and asked them how important it was that their future plans allow them to obtain each one. Responses were made on a 7-point scale, with 1 being not at all important, and 7 being extremely important.

There was little variability in importance across the 21 outcomes, with the mean score for all 21 items above 5.5. It is important to note that the items rated the highest include those related to well-being, happiness, and pride.

Attitudes toward Joining the Military

(continued)

1st Tier Importance (mean rating above 6.5)	2nd Tier Importance (mean rating 6.0-6.5)	3rd Tier Importance (mean rating below 6.0)
Job that makes you happy (6.74)	Contact with friends and family (6.48)	Develop teamwork skills (5.99)
Something that you can be proud of (6.65)	Health care and retirement (6.47)	Environment free of harm or danger (5.91)
Good paying job (6.55)	Job security (6.42)	Earn money for college (5.89)
Interesting job (6.52)	Make a difference for family/friends (6.42)	Experience adventure (5.83)
Attractive lifestyle (6.51)	Experiences preparing for career (6.36)	Opportunity to travel (5.60)
	Be consistent with beliefs/values (6.35)	Do something for your country (5.57)
	Learn a valuable trade or skill (6.29)	Training in cutting-edge tech. (5.57)
	Develop self-discipline (6.12)	Be challenged physically (5.53)

Benefits of Military Service

Youth were then asked to rate the extent to which the military would help them obtain each of the 21 outcomes. Youth rated the options using a 7-point scale, with 1 being not at all likely, and 7 being extremely likely to obtain the outcome if you joined the military.

Although 14 of the 21 outcomes had a mean rating above 5.5, the items rated as most closely association with the military tended to be among the lowest rated in terms of importance.

1st Tier Association (mean rating above 6.0)	2nd Tier Association (mean rating 5.75-6.0)	3rd Tier Association (mean rating below 5.75)
Be challenged physically (6.06)	Health care and retirement (5.99)	Interesting job (5.58)
Develop self-discipline (6.04)	Develop teamwork skills (5.98)	Experiences preparing for career (5.53)
Do something for your country (6.02)	Opportunity to travel (5.93)	Good paying job (5.47)
	Experience adventure (5.90)	Make a difference for family/friends (5.29)
	Earn money for college (5.89)	Be consistent with beliefs/values (5.00)
	Train in cutting edge tech. (5.78)	Job that makes you happy (4.96)
	Learn a valuable trade or skill (5.76)	Attractive lifestyle (4.84)
	Something you can be proud of (5.75)	Contact with friends and family (4.75)
	Job security (5.71)	Environment free of harm or danger (4.19)

Attitudes toward Joining the Military

(continued)

It is particularly concerning when examining the items considered in the top tier of importance. Four of the five items in the top tier are rated in the bottom tier in terms of association with the military.

Although youth consider “a good paying job,” “a job that makes you happy,” “an attractive lifestyle,” and “an interesting job” all extremely important, these outcomes typically show the weakest associations with military service.

Given the reported importance of these items, as described previously, it may be beneficial to market such outcomes as prevalent in the military, while maintaining a realism regarding what can truly be expected.

The final outcome considered in the top tier of importance, “job that you can be proud of,” is also rated relatively low in terms of military association. Once considered a core attribute, the feeling of “pride” in military service may be slipping among youth.

Pride has historically represented a unique and core benefit associated with military service unmatched by other alternatives. Although the association with pride in military service is not alarmingly low, it is slipping and should be monitored.

Ethnic Differences

Whites somewhat distinguished themselves from Blacks and Hispanics in terms of both importance and association for certain outcomes.

Whites place less importance than both Hispanics and Blacks on certain skill development outcomes. Also of interest, when considering future plans, Whites place less importance on “earning money for college”. As much as anything else, this may be related to current education status as already discussed above.

Rated less important by Whites:

- 1) Developing teamwork skills
- 2) Money for college
- 3) Being challenged physically
- 4) Developing self-discipline
- 5) Training in cutting-edge technology

Whites have lower associations with the military than do Blacks or Hispanics on the majority of the most important outcomes. In general, Whites were least likely to believe that military employment can provide them with happiness and a lifestyle they seek.

Less strongly associated by Whites:

- 1) Contact with friends and family
- 2) Environment free of harm and danger
- 3) Good paying job
- 4) Job that makes you happy
- 5) Attractive lifestyle
- 6) Make a difference for family and friends

Blacks did not associate “doing something for your country” with military service as strongly as did Whites or Hispanics. Given other indicators already mentioned and the strength with which current events appear to be affecting Blacks, this should be given serious consideration and monitored closely.

Subjective Norms

When youth plan for their future, it does not take place in isolation. Rather, youth's decisions are often made after consultation with important people in their social networks - people who are trusted advisors.

Depending on the individual relationship, different people will play more of a role or less of a role in this decision. The influence certain individuals will have on a decision, in this case joining the military, will be contingent on at least two things: 1) the role or importance they have in the youth's social network, and 2) their level of support for a behavior.

Although importance will vary by individual, for ease of interpretation throughout the rest of the section, social referents are conceptually categorized into two groups. The socially distant group includes members typically found on the fringe of social networks: military members,

military veterans, and religious leaders, for example. The socially close group includes individuals that are typically more central figures in a youth's life: immediate family, and boy/girlfriend for example.

Referent Importance

Youth reported how much influence various members of their social network have on the decisions they make using a seven point scale on which 1 means no influence, and 7 means influenced to a great extent.

As expected, youth reported that members of the socially close group exerted more influence on their decisions than socially distant members, as can be seen below.

This effect did, however, diminish by age. As youth aged, they reported being less affected by every type of influencer on the list.

1 st Tier Importance (mean rating above 4.5)	2 nd Tier Importance (mean rating below 4.5)
Mother	Family member who served in the military
Father	People associated with church
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	Extended family
Brother or sister	Teacher
Your close friends	Guidance or career counselor
	Non-family member who has served in military

Subjective Norms

(continued)

Support for Military Service

Youth then rated how supportive each of these people would be if they were to join the military using a seven point scale where 1 means extremely unsupportive and 7 means extremely supportive. Overall, support levels were modest at best. Interestingly, youth expected that socially close referents would be much less

supportive than would be socially distant referents.

This represents a definitive challenge for the military, as it indicates that the people with the most influence over young people's decisions are the ones who might most pressure them to not join the military.

1 st Tier Support (mean rating above 4.5)	2 nd Tier Support (mean rating below 4.5)
Non-family member who has served in military	Father
Family member who served in the military	Brother or sister
Guidance or career counselor	Close friends
Teacher	Mother
People associated with church	Boyfriend/Girlfriend
Extended family	

Racial/Ethnic Differences

When examined across race/ethnicity, there were some significant differences regarding referent importance and support for military service.

Blacks were less influenced by their fathers and more influenced by people associated with their church or religious group than were Whites and Hispanics. Whites were less influenced by extended family, teachers, and guidance counselors than Blacks or Hispanics.

Possibly more important for military recruiting, however, are differences in levels of perceived support. For every referent asked about in the youth poll, Blacks reported nominally lower levels of perceived support for the decision to join the military. Even though not every difference was significant (i.e. teachers and guidance counselors not significantly different), the trend was very consistent.

Blacks perceive, more so than Whites or Hispanics, that if they were to join the military they would not receive support for that decision from the people in their lives.



Self-Efficacy

Youth were then asked about performing specific military activities. These items were designed to gauge youth's confidence in their ability to successfully perform military duties.

The basic premise underlying these items is from the theories of self-efficacy. According to Bandura (1977, 1986) confidence in successfully performing a behavior, or self-efficacy, is instrumental in determining whether an individual will engage in a particular behavior.

The questions asked to tap efficacy beliefs involved completing boot camp, being away from family members, fighting in a war, succeeding in a structured environment, working effectively in a team, and being eligible for military service.

Sixty-seven percent of youth felt they would at least probably not be able to successfully perform at least one of the behaviors. Blacks were the most likely to feel that way.

80% Proportion of Blacks who reported they could not perform at least one task related to military service

The findings are broken out by task:

Successfully Complete Boot Camp

Thirty-one percent of youth felt they would not be able to successfully complete boot camp. However, only 18% of male respondents felt that way. Blacks were the most likely to think they could not complete boot camp.

Leave Family/Friends for Extended Time

Forty percent of youth expressed some concern about their ability to be away from family and friends. Males and Whites were the most likely to think they could leave family and friends.

Fight in a War

Fifty-one percent of youth felt they would not be able to fight in a war. Female respondents and Blacks were the least likely to feel they could fight in a war.

69% Proportion of Blacks who reported they could not fight in a war

Succeed in Structured Environment

Thirteen percent felt they could not succeed in a highly structured environment. Females were more likely to express concern.

Work Effectively as Part of a Team

Only 6% of youth felt they could not work effectively as part of a team. Whites were more likely than Blacks and Hispanics to feel they could do so.

Get into Military Branch of your Choice

Twenty-seven percent of youth felt they could get into the military branch of their choice. Males and Whites were more likely to believe they could get into a military branch of their choice. Because of the importance of self-efficacy and its effect on people's willingness to engage in certain behaviors, it may be worth seeking to bolster young people's self-efficacy. This seems to be particularly true among Black and female youth. Efforts may be needed to make military activities seem more achievable.

Summary

Section three focused on youth's future plans and propensity by examining their views of the military and their attitude's toward the military and on current events. This section also looked at the components of The *Theory of Reasoned Action* and youth's perceived attitudes, subjective norms, and confidence in completing tasks associated with military service.

Future Plans

Currently, American youth are focused on education and work, with military as an afterthought, at best. The number of young people interested in post-secondary education is on the rise and continuing to focus on the educational benefits of the military (i.e. highlighting that one can serve in the Reserves and go to college at the same time) would seem very beneficial. In addition, most youth who are looking for a job are looking for a job that could become a long-term career. Pointing out the long-term careers that can be established while serving in the military may provide recruiters another strong point to focus on.

Attitudes

Attitudes of youth may be one reason why propensity has remained constant. In the May 2004 Youth Poll, youth did report strong associations between the military and some career outcomes. However, the outcomes that they rated the most important, were the least likely to be highly associated with military service.

Youth did report a general lack of knowledge regarding the military and this may be partially contributing to some of the weak associations found. However, it is very striking to see that associations that were

once considered part of the "core" benefits of military service, such as "pride" and "making a difference for family and friends," are now only moderately associated at best.

Subjective Norms

Not surprisingly, individuals with closer relationship with youth had a greater impact on their decisions. However, youth also indicated that these socially close referents would be less supportive if they decided to join the military. This suggests that individuals with close relationships to youth, such as parents, may be just as important targets for attitude-change as the youth themselves.

These close referents need to be informed about the benefits of the military in order to affect youth decision's to join. In addition, the poll found that youth are less likely to be influenced as they become older. Therefore, close referents (i.e., parents) should be informed about the military before their child reaches the career decision stage.

Racial/Ethnic Differences

While Black youth were much more likely than Whites or Hispanics to report difficulty finding jobs in their communities, propensity actually decreased for Black youth since November 2003, and Black youth were more likely to have never considered military service. Lack of employment is typically associated with increased propensity, but the negative attitudes of Black youth toward the military, particularly in terms of current events, may be counterbalancing this trend.

Summary

(continued)

Black youth demonstrated considerably lower favorability ratings of the military than Whites or Hispanics since 9/11. Black youth are less likely to support troops' in Iraq, the U.S. War on Terrorism, and the Bush Administration's use of military forces and foreign policies in general. Black youth most often reported that the war on terror has made them less likely to join the military. Black youth also saw less of an association between military service and doing something for their country than did White or Hispanic youth.

Several reasons, in addition to reactions to current events, may help explain this more negative view. Black youth are less knowledgeable about the military, have less social support for joining the military, and have lower self-efficacy that they can perform well on military tasks. Changing these factors may have a profound impact on attitudes of Black youth toward the military and may boost the military as a viable option in the face of fewer employment opportunities for Blacks outside the military.

Gender Differences

Females were much less propensed than males and had considerably more negative attitudes toward the military, similar to Black youth. Female respondents were less likely to support the American presence in Iraq, the War on Terrorism, or the Bush Administration's use of military forces and foreign policies. The War on Terrorism also

decreased the likelihood of females joining the military. The possible reasons for the more negative attitudes toward the military are similar to those for Black youth: females had less knowledge about the military and lower self-efficacy about performing military tasks.

Suggestions

The May 2004 Youth Poll found that Blacks and females were less propensed and had more negative attitudes toward the military. However, these groups also had less knowledge about the military, less social support for joining the military, and lower self-efficacy that they could succeed in the military. In addition, youth, overall, did not seek information about the military nearly as much as they did for colleges. Also, youth did not associate the benefits of the military with those they consider most important.

These combined findings point to the fact that, not only youth, but also close social referents, need more education about the military. Educating these groups at an early age may lead more youth to seek more information about the military, have more positive attitudes toward the military, higher self-efficacy about their possibility of success in the military, and consequently increased overall propensity.

In the next section, we will continue our focus on military propensity but will break it out by service branch and component.

ⁱ Percentage represents combination of respondent who reported career in the open-ended item (FPP1) and those who reported “job that could begin a long-term career” in question FPP4. Variable created by first creating career variable representing respondents who indicate career in FPP1 and FPP4 and recoding this variable from responses to FPP4.

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OVERVIEW REPORT

Section Four presents information on youth's favorability and propensity for each of the branches and their components. This section also presents historical trends and demographics for each Service.



Section 4

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Unaided Propensity

Since it took over for the Youth Attitude Tracking Study (YATS) in 2001, the Youth Poll has collected information from the nation's youth on their interest in serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The previous section presented information on youth attitudes, knowledge, and propensity to enlist in the U.S. Military (overall). This section breaks down those findings further, presenting information on youth's military propensity to enlist in each of the branches and components. As in the previous section, this section presents historical trends as well as detailed breakouts for key demographics such as gender, age, geography, and race/ethnicity.

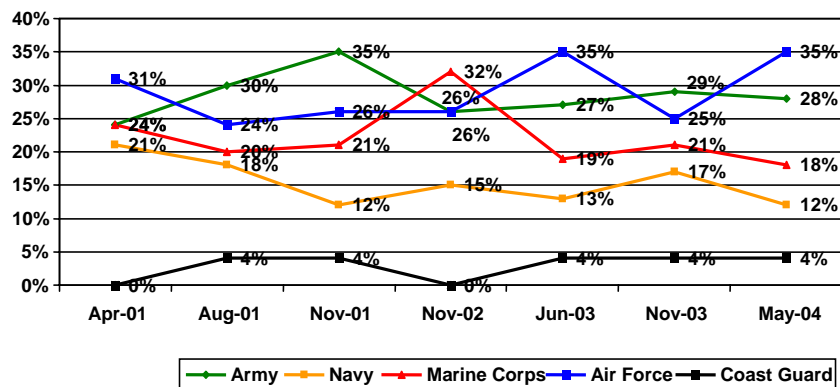
Unaided Propensity

In section 3, findings for the question, “what do you think you will be doing once you finish high school/once you finish college/ or in the next few years” were reported. Responses included going to school, working, and entering the military. Respondents were encouraged to indicate all the things they might be doing. Those who mentioned military service in general or one of the services specifically were counted as being propensed. Five-percent of youth said they planned to join the military.

This is the “unaided propensity” estimate for military service that is tracked over time – “unaided” because the topic of military service is first mentioned by the respondent, not the interviewer. Of the 5% who indicated that they planned to join the military, 28% planned on joining the Army, 12% the Navy, 18% the Marine Corps, 35% the Air Force, and 4% the Coast Guard. Although these numbers are noticeably different from the November 2003 Youth Poll, the difference is not significantly different due to the small sample size.

From the chart below, one can see that most youth who are considered propensed tend to report being principally interested in either the Air Force or Army. It is interesting to note that a seasonality pattern appears to be emerging for Air Force propensity (unaided) – propensity has a tendency to be highest in the April and June timeframe and lowest in November. Consistent with past youth polls, the Coast Guard is consistently mentioned the least as the service branch youth are interested in joining.

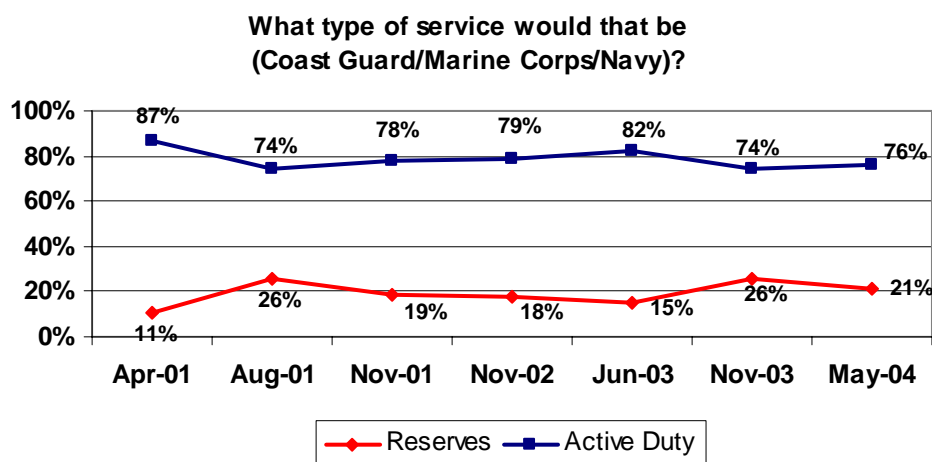
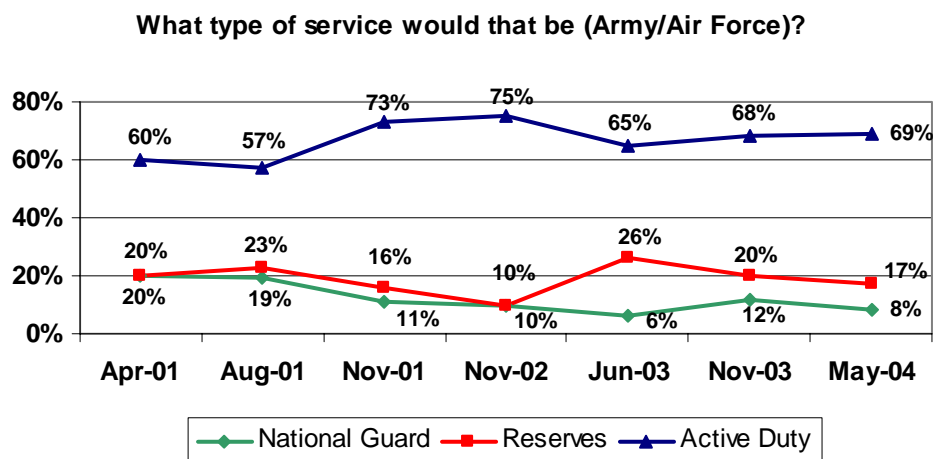
Degree of Interest in Military Branches



Unaided Propensity

(continued)

Of the youth who planned to join the Army or Air Force, most were considering active duty. The same is seen for youth planning to join the Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and Navy. Most (76%) were considering active duty. This has been a consistent trend since the first Youth Poll, conducted in April 2001.



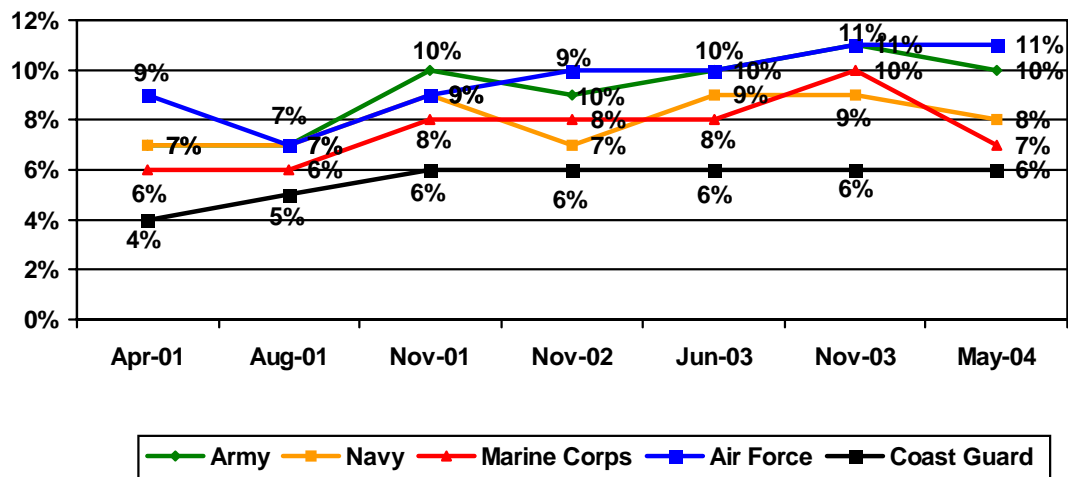
Aided Propensity: Active Duty

In addition to unaided propensity, an aided propensity measure is also tracked by the Department of Defense. Youth are asked, “*how likely is it that you will be serving on active duty in the Army/Navy/Marine Corps/Air Force/Coast Guard?*” Youth who responded that they would *definitely* or *probably* serve in a particular Service were categorized as propensed for that Service. Those who said they would *probably not* or *definitely not* serve, together with those respondents who said they *don't know* or

who *refused to answer* the question, were counted as not being propensed.

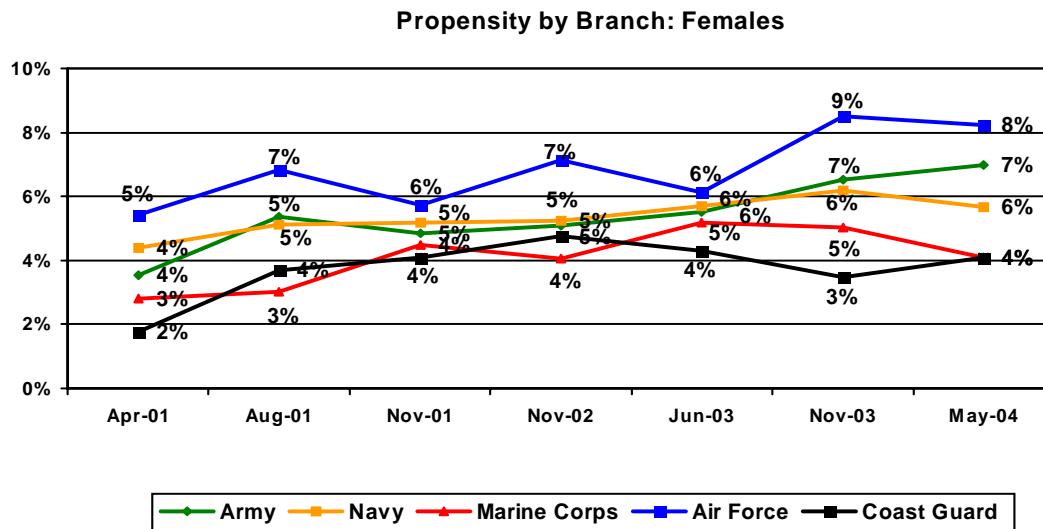
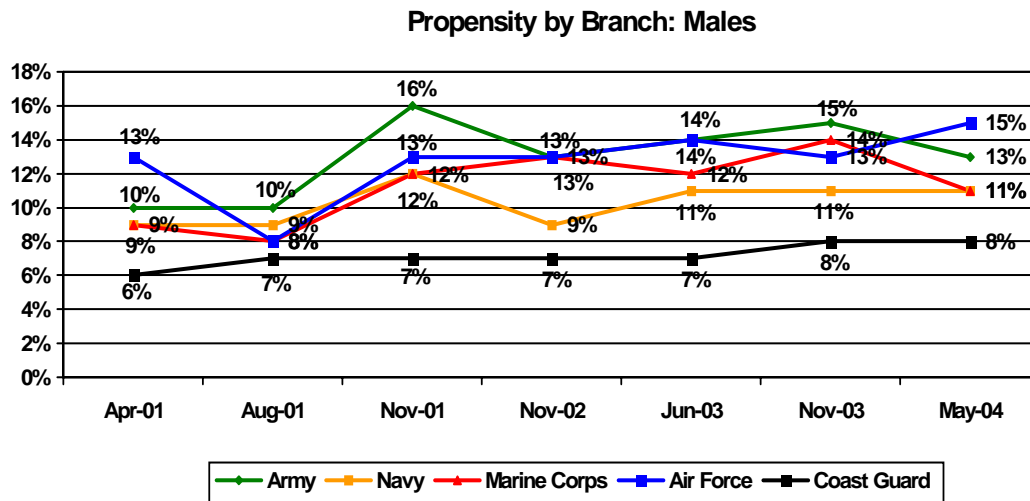
Ten percent of youth reported being propensed toward the Army, 8% the Navy, 7% the Marine Corps, 11% the Air Force, and 6% the Coast Guard. The chart below shows the poll-to-poll changes with respect to each of the active-duty services. The 3% drop in Marine Corps propensity represents a significant decline from November 2003.

How likely is it that you will be serving on active duty in the Army?/Navy?/Marine Corps?/Air Force?/Coast Guard?



Aided Propensity: Active Duty

Breaking the numbers down by gender, male propensity for the Marine Corps has significantly decreased since the November 2003 Youth Poll. Male propensity continues to be significantly higher than female propensity overall, however. Both males and females continue to be most interested in either the Air Force or Army active duty.

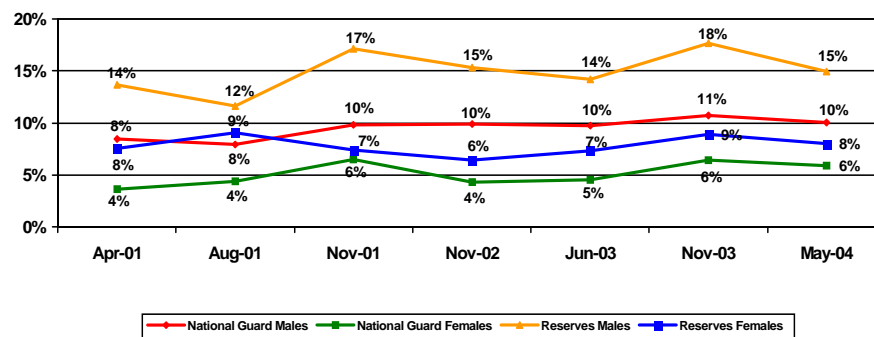


Aided Propensity: Reserve and National Guard

The Youth Poll asked the same *aided propensity* questions for the Reserve and National Guard. The question asked was, “*how likely is it that you will be serving in the Reserves/National Guard.*” Fifteen percent of males reported being propensed for the Reserves, while 10% of males reported being propensed for the National

Guard. Eight percent of females reported being propensed for the National Guard, while 6% reported being propensed for the National Guard. There have been no significant changes in propensity for the Reserves or National Guard since last measured in November 2003.

Propensity for the National Guard and Reserves by Gender



Youth who reported being propensed for the Reserves or National Guard were then asked what specific component they were considering. For those who reported being propensed toward the Reserves, most reported they were interested in either the Army Reserve (36%) or the Air Force Reserve (28%). Fewer youth reported being interested in the Marine Corps Reserve (15%), Naval Reserve (15%), or Coast Guard Reserve (5%). The relative distribution across the Reserve components did not shift significantly since last measured in November 2003.

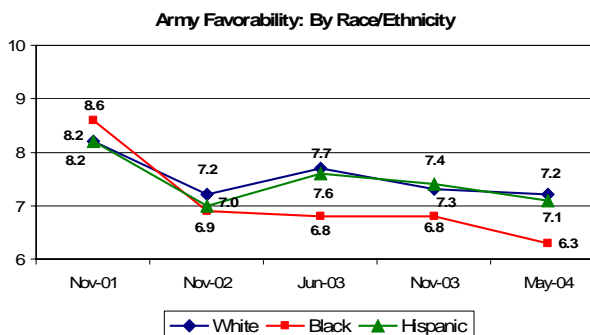
The relative distribution across the National Guard components also did not shift significantly since last measured. Most youth propensed for the National Guard reported being primarily interested in the Army National Guard (60%). Only 38% reported being interested in the Air National Guard.

When looking at gender, it is interesting to note that men more often reported interest in the Army National Guard, while women reported more interest in the Air National Guard.

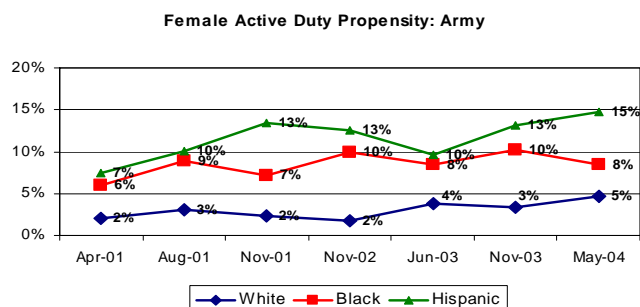
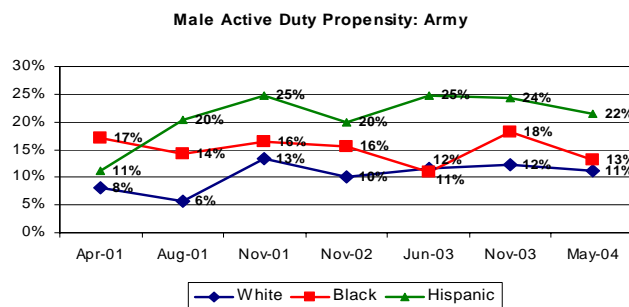
The remainder of the pages in this section present more detailed information on Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, Reserves, and National Guard propensity and favorability. Propensity is broken out by gender, race/ethnicity, and geography. Overall findings are also discussed. Detailed tables can also be found in Appendix A of this report.

U.S. Army Favorability and Propensity

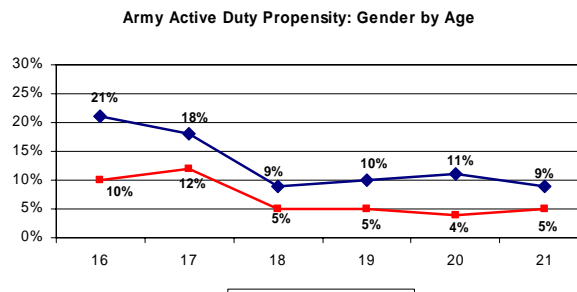
Youth had a moderately positive view of the Army, as they gave it a mean rating of 7.0 on a 10-point scale. This number is significantly down from November 2003 (7.2). Hispanic males (7.2) and White females (7.2) rated the Army most favorably. Blacks rated the Army least favorably with a mean rating for males of 6.5 and females of 6.2. Army favorability for females and Blacks has significantly decreased since November 2003.



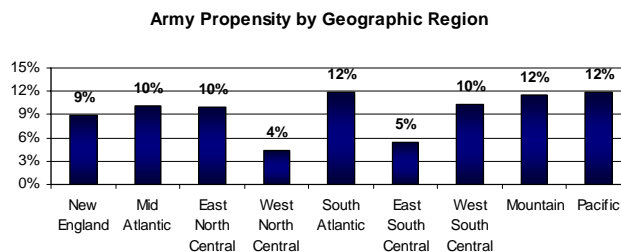
Army propensity is significantly higher among Hispanics than Whites or Blacks for both males and females. Hispanics males are approximately twice as likely to be propensed as White males. Hispanic females are almost three times as likely to be propensed as White females. When looking at Army propensity over time, it is interesting to note that the propensity for White and Hispanic males and females has significantly increased since the first Youth Poll conducted in April 2001. In contrast, Black propensity has not significantly changed since April 2001.



For both males and females, propensity is highest among 16-and 17-year-olds. This has been a consistent trend since the beginning of the Youth Polls. Note that the lower levels of propensity for youth between the ages of 18-21 may partially be due to the survey population used for the study.¹

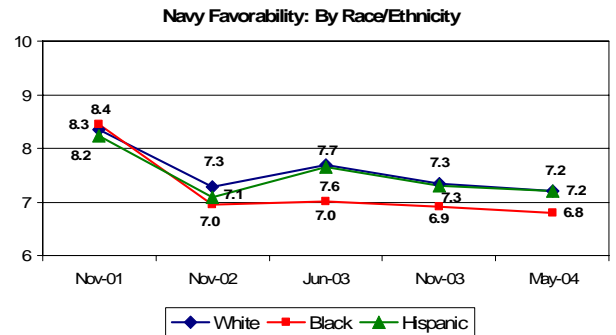


Lastly, Army propensity levels were similar in all U.S. regions except the West North Central and the East South Central. The East South Central region showed the lowest level of propensed individuals for the Army at 4%.

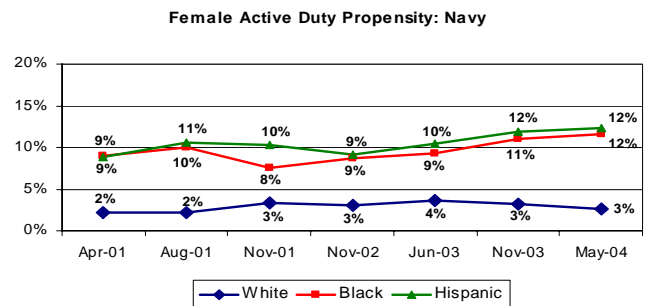
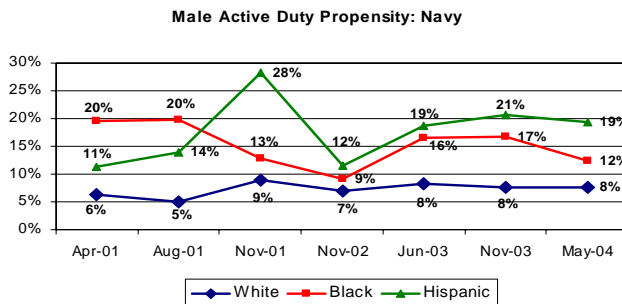


U.S. Navy Favorability and Propensity

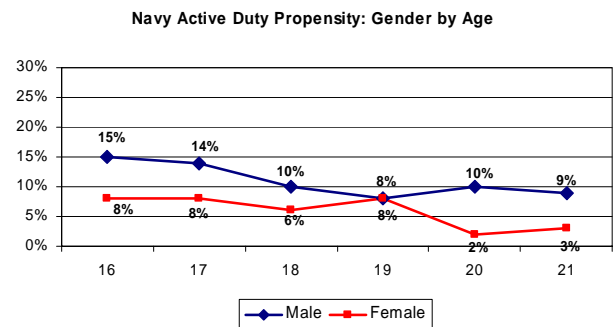
Youth had a moderately positive view of the Navy, as they gave it a mean rating of 7.2 on a 10-point scale. This has remained statistically unchanged since the last youth poll in November 2003. White males (7.2), White females (7.3) and Hispanic females (7.3) rated the Navy the most favorably. Black males (6.8) and Black females (6.7) rated the Navy least favorably. Female favorability has significantly declined since November 2003. Also note that favorability for the Navy has significantly decreased since this question was first asked in November 2001.



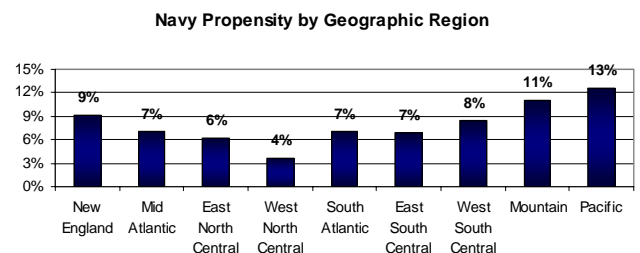
Navy propensity is significantly higher among Hispanic males than White males. Similarly, propensity for Hispanic and Black females is significantly higher than that of White females. When looking at the general trends, there have been no significant changes in propensity since November 2003. Moreover, while there has been quite a bit of variation over time, only Hispanic males' propensity has significantly changed from that first measured in April 2001 (increased).



When examined by age, Navy propensity is more stable across ages than Army propensity (see previous page). For males, Navy propensity decreases at age 18, but remains stable from that point forward. For females, Navy propensity remains relatively stable until age 19, but then drops substantially.

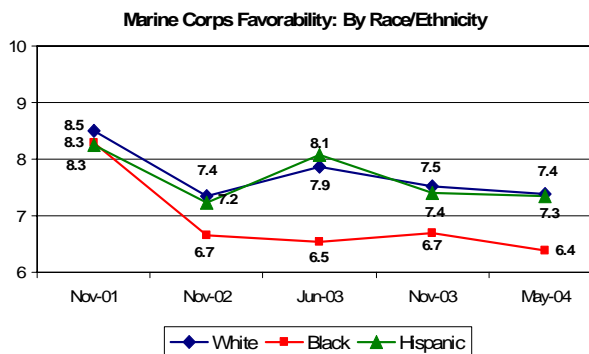


Lastly, Navy propensity levels were similar in most regions. Propensity was lowest in the West North Central region (4%). Propensity was markedly higher in the Mountain (11%) and Pacific (13%) regions.

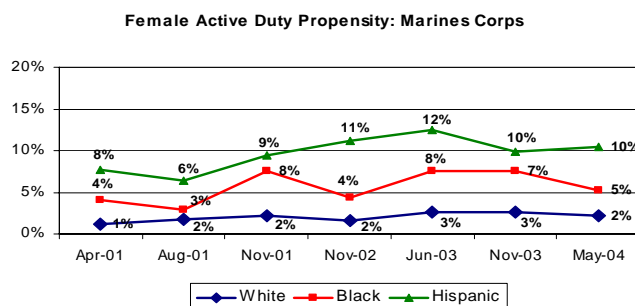
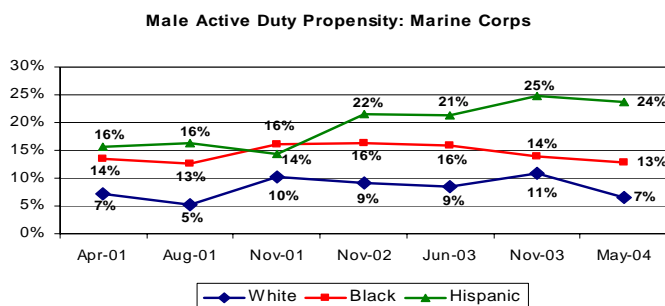


U.S. Marine Corps Favorability and Propensity

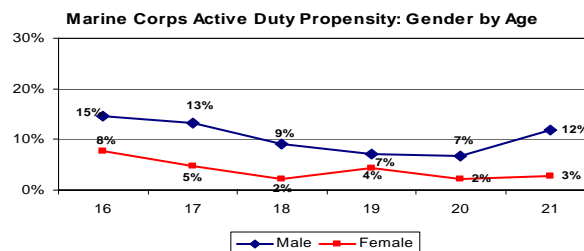
Youth had a moderately positive view of the Marine Corps, as they gave it a mean rating of 7.2 on a 10-point scale. This has remained unchanged since last measured in November 2003. Blacks rated the Marine Corps the least favorably with a mean rating of 6.5 for males and 6.2 for females. Favorability for Whites and Hispanics significantly increased in June 2003; however, this increase has now been completely lost. Favorability for the Marine Corps is now substantially lower than that measured in November 2001 for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics.



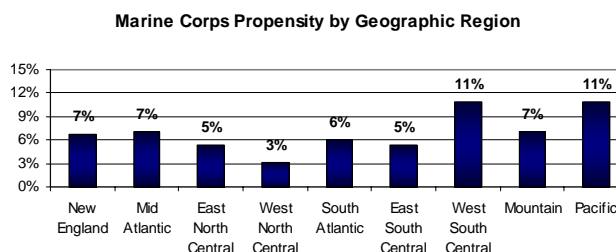
Marine Corps propensity is significantly higher among Hispanics than Whites or Blacks for both males and females. In fact, Hispanic males' propensity has significantly increased since April 2001. White male propensity, although back to where it started in April 2001, is down significantly from the last youth poll of November 2003.



For both males and females there is a linear relationship between age and propensity, with youth who are older being less propensed. However, male propensity spikes for 21-year-olds. It will be interesting to track this going forward.

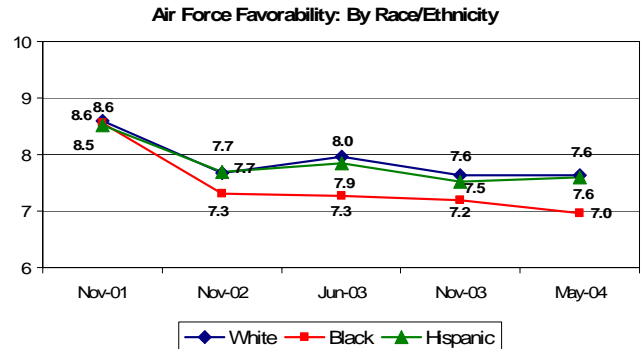


As with the Army and Navy, Marine Corps propensity was lowest in the West North Central. Marine Corp propensity was highest in the West South Central and Pacific regions.

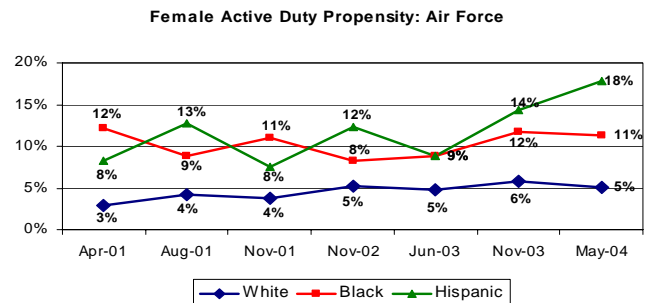
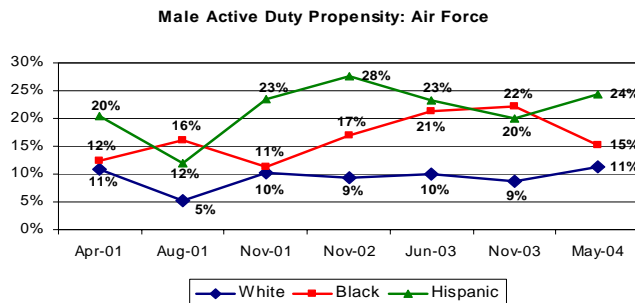


U.S. Air Force Favorability and Propensity

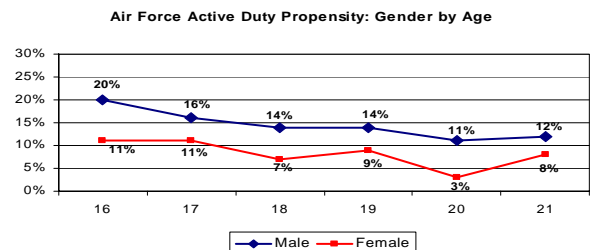
Of all the active duty services, youth had the most positive view of the Air Force, giving it a mean rating of 7.5 on a 10-point scale. This number has remained stable since November 2003. Blacks, males (7.1) and females (6.9), rate the Air Force significantly less favorably than Whites and Hispanics. As is the case for the other services, favorability for the Air Force has significantly decreased since the Youth Poll first posed this question in November 2001.



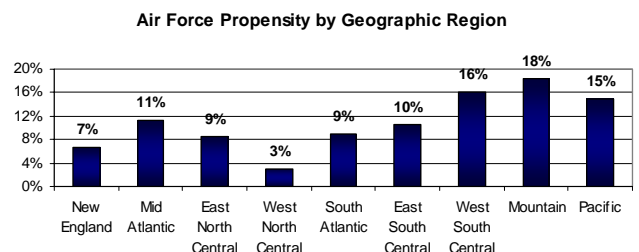
Air Force propensity was significantly higher among Hispanics than Whites or Blacks for both males and females. Approximately twice as many Hispanic males as White males are propensed to enlist in the Air Force. In addition, propensity for both White and Hispanic females has significantly increased since the youth polls started in April 2001.



Similar to the other active duty branches, age is negatively related to Air Force propensity for both men and women. However, in the case of the Air Force, the drop off as youth age is less severe than it is for the other services.

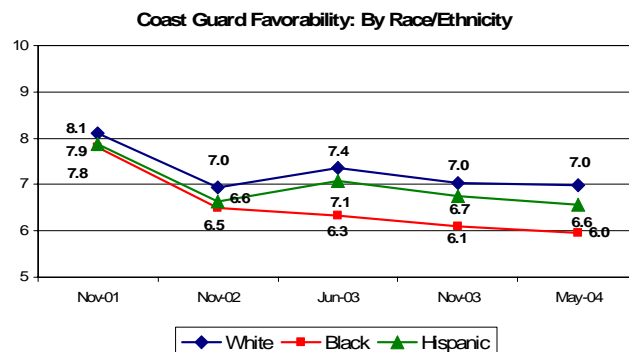


Air Force propensity is lowest in the West North Central region. In contrast, the Air Force has a strong contingent of propensed youth in the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions.

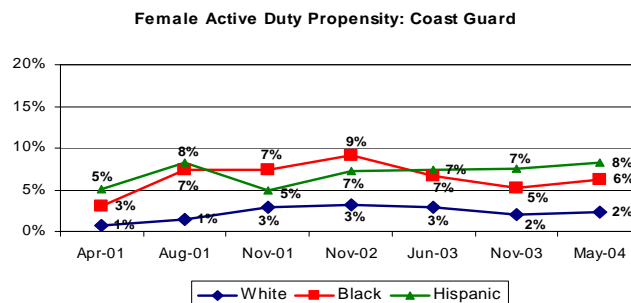
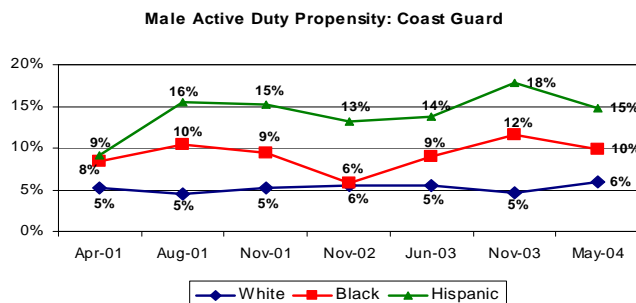


U.S. Coast Guard Favorability and Propensity

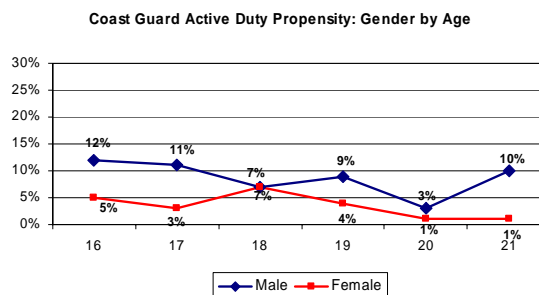
Favorability trends were lowest for the Coast Guard, with a mean favorability rating of 6.8 on a 10-point scale. This number remained consistent with the November 2003 poll. As with the other active duty services, favorability for the Coast Guard was significantly down from November 2001. White males (7.0) and White females (7.0) rate the Coast Guard most favorably. Black males (6.0) and Black females (5.9) rate the Coast Guard least favorably. Female favorability declined significantly since November 2003.



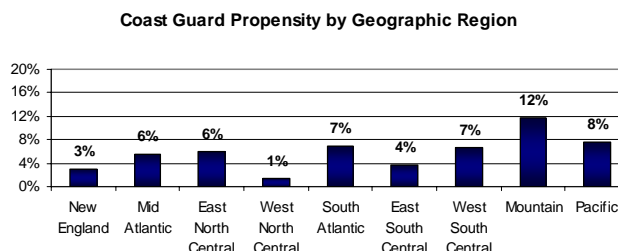
With regards to the Coast Guard, propensity has not significantly changed since November 2003. It is worth noting however, that there have been a number of significant changes in Coast Guard propensity since the Youth Polls started in April 2001. Propensities for Hispanic males, White Females, and Black Females have all significantly increased.



Male youth age 16, 17, and 21 are the most propensed for the Coast Guard. This is similar to the pattern observed for the Marine Corps, in which 21-year-old males exhibit a spike in propensity. For females, propensity is highest for 18-year-olds. This pattern of propensity is relatively unique in comparison with the other active duty services.

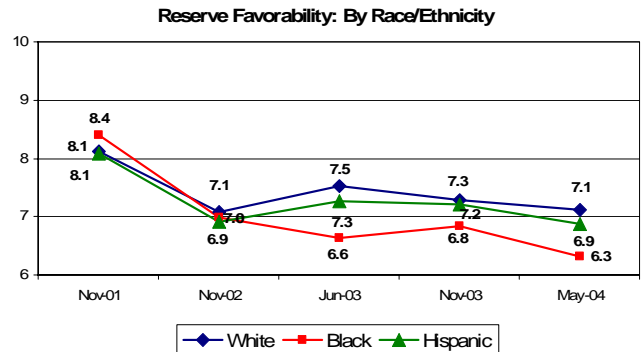


Lastly, propensity is highest in the Mountain region. Propensity is lowest in the West North Central region, with only 1% of youth propensed.

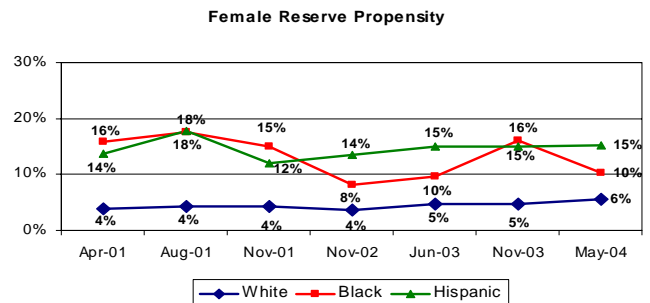
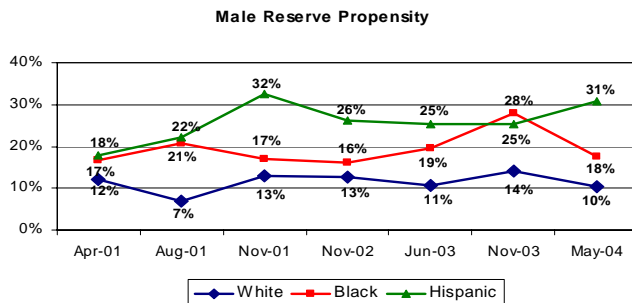


U.S. Reserves Favorability and Propensity

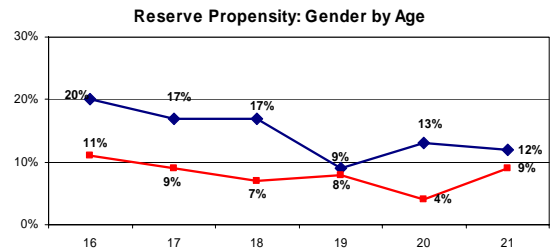
Overall, youth had a moderately positive view of the Reserves, as they gave it a mean rating of 7.0 on a 10-point scale. This number is significantly down from that measured in November 2003 (7.2). Black females (6.2) rated the Reserves the least favorably. Black favorability and female favorability has significantly decreased since that measured in November 2003.



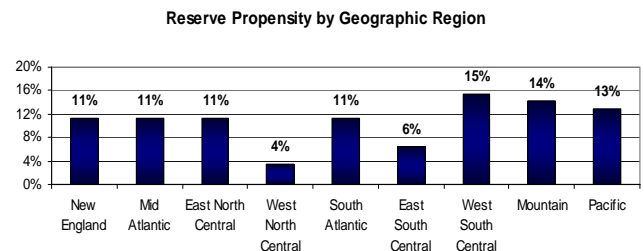
Male Reserve propensity is significantly higher for Hispanics than for Whites or Blacks. In fact, Hispanic, male and female, Reserve propensity is more than three times that of Whites. Both White and Black Reserve propensities have significantly decreased since last measured in November 2003. When looking at the general trends, note that propensity for Hispanic males and White females has significantly increased since the youth polls started in April 2001.



For both genders, Reserve propensity was negatively related to age. The decrease was relatively gradual, with service in the Reserves remaining an option youth continued to consider as they age. This seemed particularly true for females.

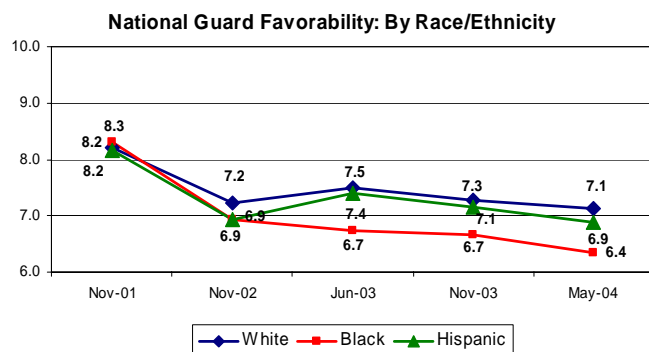


Reserve propensity was lowest in the West North Central (4%) and the East South Central (6%) regions. All other regions showed a propensity of greater than 10%.

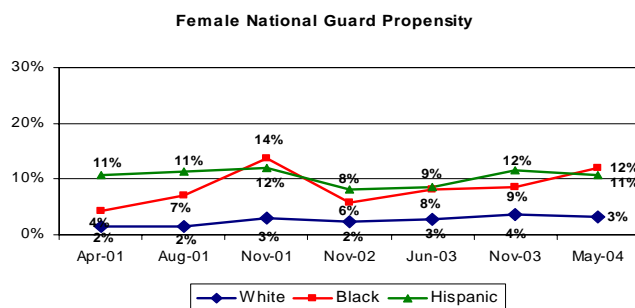
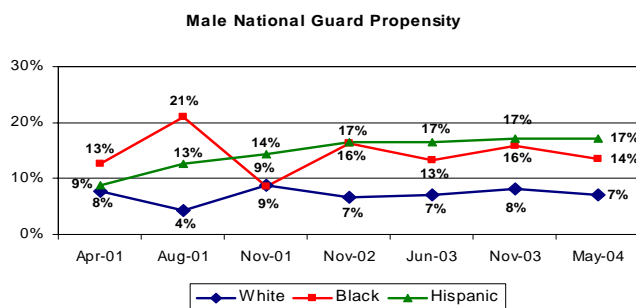


U.S. National Guard Favorability and Propensity

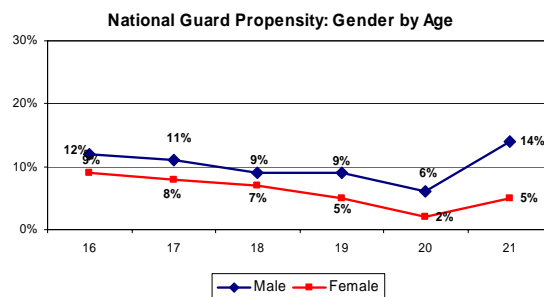
Youth had a moderately positive view of the National Guard, as they gave it a mean rating of 7.0 on a 10-point scale. This number is down significantly from that measured in November 2003. White females rated the National Guard the most favorably (7.3). Black males (6.4) and Black females (6.3) rated the National Guard the least favorably. Female propensity for the National Guard decreased significantly since last measured in November 2003.



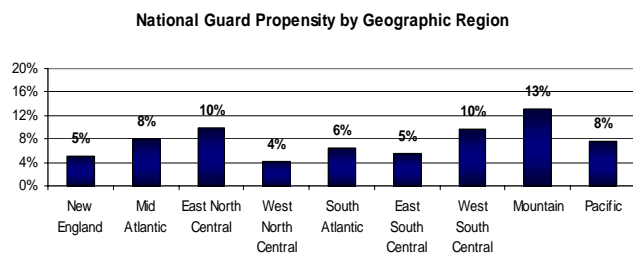
National Guard propensity was lowest among Whites. When looking at the general trend-lines, it is interesting to note that the propensity for Hispanic males increased significantly since the youth polls started in April 2001. Moreover, propensity for both Black and White females has also increased significantly since April 2001



Although there was an overall negative relationship between age and propensity, National Guard propensity spiked at 21 years of age for both males and females.



Propensity for the National Guard, as for the other branches and components, was lowest in the West North Central region and highest in the Mountain regions.



Summary

Unaided propensity for the U.S. military has remained stable at 5%. Results of the May 2004 Youth Poll indicated that 10% of youth are propensed toward the Army, 8% toward the Navy, 7% toward the Marine Corps, 11% toward the Air Force, and 6% toward the Coast Guard. This represents a slight downward shift in propensity. However, only the Marine Corps drop – from 10% in November 2003 to 7% in May 2004 – was statistically significant. This significant drop was largely due to a significant drop in White male propensity – from 11% in November 2003 to 7% in May 2004.

Similarly, both Reserve and National Guard propensity have declined significantly, but the declines for men and women are not significant. Overall, 12% of youth reported being propensed for the Reserves, while 8% reported being propensed for the National Guard. Although, overall, there were no significant changes, White and Black male propensity for the Reserves did significantly drop from the last youth poll. White male propensity for the Reserves dropped from 14% in November 2003 to 10% in May 2004, while Black male propensity dropped more substantially, from 28% in November 2003 to 18% in May 2004.

Section four also presented detailed findings on each of the services' metrics, broken out by key demographic characteristics. Overall, these findings indicated a few general trends:

Favorability: Favorability for the U.S. Military, the individual services, the Reserves, and the National Guard has declined over the past few years. Favorability dropped fastest for Black youth. Favorability ratings for White and Hispanic youth appear to have leveled off recently, but it is unclear if Black favorability has stopped its decent.

Gender: Males tended to be more propensed than females.

Race/Ethnicity: Hispanics tended to be more propensed than either Whites or Blacks. This held for both males and females.

Age: For all branches and components, younger youth tended to be more propensed.

Geographic Region: For every branch and component, youth who lived in the West North Central region were the least likely to be propensed. It is unclear why, but the consistently lower propensity for youth who live in the states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota is something worth future investigation. In contrast, proportionally more youth in the Mountain, Pacific, and West South Central regions were propensed.

Differences also exist in distribution of propensity across the nine regions for the specific services and components. Better understanding these differences is a goal that could benefit recruiting.

ⁱ Youth with the highest intention to join the military at ages 16 and 17 are eligible to join by age 18 (17 with parental approval). The methodology for the Youth Poll considers youth who have joined the military or in the ROTC ineligible. This likely reduces the proportion of youth who intend to join.

OVERVIEW REPORT

Section Five uses existing theories of behavior to build a framework for predicting enlistment intentions, and ultimately enlistment itself.



Section 5

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Introduction: Drivers of Youth Intention

Youth propensity to join the military is driven by a variety of factors. In the previous chapters, we examined the relationship between propensity and general attitudes toward the military, economic conditions, and current events. In this chapter we use existing theories of behavior to build a framework for predicting enlistment intentions.

Researchers have developed and continue to develop theories of behavioral prediction that can be applied in various situations, not only to predict whether or not people will engage in certain behaviors, but also to better understand what drives behavior and how those drivers can be manipulated or influenced.

To predict propensity, we must identify what types of things differentiate youth who are propensed from those who are not. A growing body of evidence suggests that variations in behavioral intentions (or propensity) can be explained, in large part, by knowing something about a person's attitudes, subjective norms, and self-efficacy.

This type of information is obtained by focusing on three general questions:

1. How does the person evaluate outcomes associated with performing the behavior (attitudes)?
2. How confident is the person that he or she could successfully perform the behavior (self-efficacy)?
3. Does the person feel social pressure to perform or not perform the behavior (subjective norms)?

In the case of propensity, The *Theory of Reasoned Action* suggests that youth who hold favorable attitudes toward outcomes or benefits associated with joining the military, have confidence that they will be able to perform military duties, and believe that others would be supportive of their decision to join the military, will be more propensed than other youth.

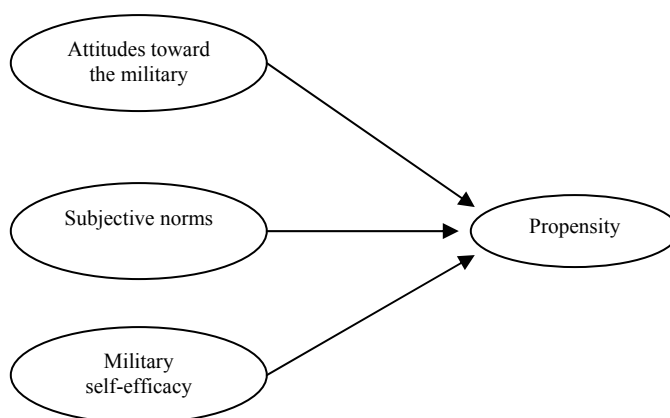
In the past, this theoretical approach has been successfully applied to practical problems, such as predicting re-enlistment among Army Guardsmenⁱ and influencing undecided undergraduates to consider a career in nursingⁱⁱ. More recently, the National Academy of Science's Committee on the Youth Population and Military Recruitment endorsed this type of approach to guide market research in the military recruiting domain.ⁱⁱⁱ

Evaluation of the Theoretical Model

Consistent with past research, the first step in evaluating predictors of behavioral intentions is to test an overall model including global predictors of attitudes, self-efficacy and subjective norms. Testing the overall model gives us information about the relative impact of these predictors. If the data fit the model, this provides evidence to

justify examining more specific attitudes, self-efficacy perceptions and normative beliefs, and their relationships with propensity.

Recall the general form of the model introduced in Section 1:



The table on the next page presents the relationships between each of the predictors in the above model and propensity for the subgroups of interest. The values associated with each predictor range on a scale from -1 to +1, with larger values indicating stronger relationships. For example, for males, there was a relatively strong relationship between attitudes and propensity (coefficient=.45), a weaker relationship between self-efficacy and propensity (coefficient =.24), and no relationship between norms and propensity (coefficient =*non significant (ns)*).

Propensity (R^2) values reveal the percent of variance in propensity accounted for by all three predictors. This provides a rough estimate of how well the model's predictors explain youth propensity. For example, 42% of the variance in propensity among males was explained by their attitudes, self-efficacy, and normative beliefs. We would have to look to other predictors, such as economic indicators, to help us explain the remaining 58% of the variance in propensity among males.

Evaluation of the Theoretical Model

(continued)

Test of Overall Model^{iv}

Data Source	Attitudes	Self-Efficacy	Norms	Propensity (R ²)
May 2004 Youth Poll				
Male	.45*	.24*	<i>ns</i>	.42
Female	.25*	.46*	.06 ⁺	.45
White	.31*	.47*	<i>ns</i>	.51
Black	.37*	.35*	<i>ns</i>	.43
Hispanic	.27*	.52*	<i>ns</i>	.51
November 2003 Youth Poll				
All groups	.45*	--	.17*	.30

Overall, the results indicate that the data fit the model very well (see Appendix D). It is important to note that attitudes and self-efficacy are much better predictors of propensity than subjective norms. In the November 2003 Youth Poll, a similar pattern was uncovered, where attitudes were a stronger predictor of propensity than were subjective norms. (Note: In the November 2003 Youth Poll self-efficacy was not measured.)

Comparisons among the subgroups reveal several important differences:

- Among males, attitudes were the strongest predictor of propensity. Among females, self-efficacy was the strongest predictor of propensity. Subjective norms also played a role, albeit a small one, in predicting propensity among females, but not males.

- Whites and Hispanics appeared to be more similar to each other than they were to Blacks. Among Whites and Hispanics, self-efficacy was the strongest predictor of propensity, followed by attitudes. For Blacks, both attitudes and self-efficacy were moderately strong predictors of propensity. Additionally, with this model, we are able to predict propensity among Whites ($R^2=.51$) and Hispanics ($R^2=.51$) better than among Blacks ($R^2=.43$).

Having achieved support for the fit of the data to the model, the next step is evaluating each of the predictors in turn.

Attitudes

How does the person evaluate outcomes associated with performing the behavior?

Attitudes were measured by youths' responses to questions about different job attributes (e.g., job security, opportunity to travel, development of teamwork skills). Prior to this survey, a pilot study was conducted to identify job attributes that youth consider when thinking about a future career^v. For each of the 21 job attributes identified, youth were asked:

- (1) How important is it to you that your future plans allow you to...?
[importance ratings]
- (2) How likely is it that joining the U.S. Military would result in you ...?
[association ratings]

These ratings provided information on the extent to which each job attribute is valued by youth (question one) and the extent to which youth expect each job attribute to materialize if they join the military (question two). Based on the overall results described above, propensity is highest among youth

who value outcomes that they also believe are associated with joining the military.

This type of attitudinal information can assist recruiting efforts by helping to: (a) guide recruiting efforts aimed at locating and targeting youth who value the same things as propensed youth, or (b) guide message creation designed to develop the critical associations between job attributes and the military that have the strongest effect on propensity.

Attitude Factors

In order to work with more stable, reliable youth attitudes, we grouped the 21 job attributes into four attitude factors. We used rational and empirical factor analysis methods to create the factors and checked for consistency with past research. The four attitude factors are presented in the table on the next page along with a measure of inter-item reliability, coefficient alpha. This measure provides empirical support for grouping the items into these four factors.

Attitudes

(continued)

Attitude Factor Structure^{vi}

Factor	Attitude	Job Attributes	Coefficient Alpha
1	Well-being	Good paying job, stay in contact with family and friends, job that makes you happy, environment free from harm/danger, lifestyle attractive to you, engage in behaviors that are consistent with own values/beliefs	.92
2	Skill development	Develop self-discipline, learn a valuable trade/skill, prepare for future career, training in new technology, develop teamwork skills	.89
3	Tangible benefits	Earn money for college, job security, benefits (e.g., health care, retirement)	.82
4	Patriotic adventure	Physical challenge, opportunity to travel, experience adventure, do something for your country, make positive difference in community, something you can be proud of	.88

We looked at the relationship between (a) importance ratings and propensity, (b) association ratings and propensity, and (c) importance by association products and

propensity. The following discussion focuses primarily on the association ratings. A complete description of the results is presented in Appendix D.

Attitudes: Well-Being

Well-being reflects both the physical and emotional wellness of a person. Well-being attitudes are influenced by situational aspects of military life, such as being far away from family and friends and working in a dangerous environment. An individual component also captures how well youth think they would fit with the military lifestyle, including having a job that makes them happy and engaging in activities consistent with their values and beliefs.

Across all groups, association ratings for well-being and the military had the strongest relationship to propensity ($r = .55, p < .01$) of all the attitude factors. This relationship held across White ($r = .58, p < .01$), Black ($r = .51, p < .01$) and Hispanic ($r = .48, p < .01$) youth. This tells us that youth who associated well-

being with the military were more often propensed than those who believed military service would prohibit well-being.

Unfortunately, youth did not strongly associate the military with aspects of well being, with the exception of good pay. On a 1-7 scale, the mean association ratings, excluding good pay, ranged from 3.90 to 5.91. In particular, Whites tended to make weaker associations between the military and well being than did Black or Hispanic youth. All groups, made the weakest associations between the military and being in an environment free from danger/harm. Current military engagements around the world are probably currently acting to reinforce these weak associations.

Mean Association Ratings for Well-Being Factors by Race/Ethnicity

Well-Being Item	White (path coefficient .58)	Black (path coefficient .51)	Hispanic (path coefficient .48)
Good paying job	5.27	5.83	5.91
Contact with family and friends	4.50	5.14	5.43
Job that makes you happy	4.73	5.31	5.59
Environment free of harm or danger	3.90	4.65	4.79
Attractive lifestyle	4.63	5.21	5.40
Be consistent with beliefs/values	4.90	5.15	5.30

These findings highlight the critical role of well-being in attracting youth to the military. The military must show youth it can offer them a happy, safe, and attractive lifestyle. Getting youth to create positive associations between the military and well-being may require multiple approaches. One approach is to communicate with them directly through advertising, education, and experience. Other indirect methods may also be effective. One might be reaching out to the adults who influence youth's decisions.

In all, changing the way youth think about their own well-being and the military is a challenging goal. These types of perceptions tend to be intangible, tied to strongly held beliefs or values, and sometimes fueled by fear. The military may wish to focus on better defining enlistee well-being (e.g., what does it mean to have a lifestyle that fits with the military?), so that more effective influence strategies can be developed.

Attitudes: Skill Development

The military provides experiences to youth that can help them achieve success in the future, whether or not they choose to make the military a career. Skill-development attitudes capture the extent to which youth believe the military provides opportunities to learn valuable skills, prepare for a future career, develop self-discipline, and gain practical experience with new technology.

Across all youth, skill development was a moderately strong predictor of propensity ($r = .39, p < .01$). Youth who associated skill development with the military were more often propensed than those who did not. The relationship was stronger for Whites ($r = .41,$

$p < .01$) compared with Black ($r = .32, p < .01$) and Hispanic ($r = .36, p < .01$) youth.

The table below shows that youth strongly associated skill development with the military. On a 1-7 scale, the mean importance ratings ranged from 5.44 to 6.17. However, notice that Whites had lower association ratings for learning a valuable trade or skill, preparing for a future career, and training on new technology than did Blacks and Hispanics. This represents an area for potential improvement that could result in incremental improvement in White propensity.

Mean Association Ratings for Skill Development Factors by Race/Ethnicity

Skill-Development Item	White	Black	Hispanic
	(path coefficient .41)	(path coefficient .32)	(path coefficient .36)
Develop self-discipline	6.02	5.96	6.17
Learn a valuable trade or skill	5.69	5.89	5.93
Experiences preparing for career	5.44	5.62	5.90
Train in cutting-edge technology	5.75	5.83	5.86
Develop teamwork skills	5.97	5.98	6.02

Attitudes: Tangible Benefits

Tangible benefits include things like enlistment incentives (e.g., money for college), job security, and employee benefits (e.g., health care, retirement). It is important to note that youth likely compare these types of benefits with those offered by other options, such as a full or part time job or continuing education, when making decisions.

Tangible benefits were the weakest attitudinal predictor of propensity ($r = .36$, $p < .01$). The relationship was stronger for

Whites ($r = .39$, $p < .01$) than for Blacks ($r = .28$, $p < .01$) or Hispanics ($r = .27$, $p < .01$). Mean association ratings, shown in the table below, indicate that youth tended to associate earning money for college, job security and benefits with the military. On a 1-7 scale, the mean association ratings ranged from 5.66 to 6.15. Mean ratings were noticeably lower for Whites compared with Blacks and Hispanics. Military efforts to strengthen these types of associations are needed and would be most beneficial among Whites.

Mean Association Ratings for Tangible Benefits Factors by Race/Ethnicity

Tangible Benefit Items	White	Black	Hispanic
	(path coefficient .39)	(path coefficient .28)	(path coefficient .27)
Earn money for college	5.80	6.00	6.12
Job security	5.66	5.76	5.90
Health care and retirement	5.92	6.07	6.15

Attitudes: Patriotic Adventure

Patriotic adventure has to do with the “romantic” aspects of military service, such as experiencing adventure, traveling throughout the world, and making a difference in the lives of others. It captures civic duties that evoke a sense of pride and honor. It also involves a physical component related to experiencing adventure.

Across all youth, patriotic adventure was a moderately strong predictor of propensity ($r=.41$, $p<.01$). Youth who associated patriotic adventure with the military were more often propensed than those who did

not. This relationship was stronger for Whites ($r=.44$, $p<.01$) compared with Blacks ($r=.33$, $p<.01$) and Hispanics ($r=.36$, $p<.01$).

Patriotic adventure has traditionally been considered a trademark of the military. The association ratings presented in Table 5.6 show youth generally associated patriotic adventure with the military. On a 1-7 scale, the mean association ratings ranged from 5.14 to 6.11. Reinforcing these associations will have a positive effect on propensity, especially among White youth.

Mean Association Ratings for Patriotic Adventure Factors by Race/Ethnicity

Patriotic Adventure Item	White	Black	Hispanic
	(path coefficient .44)	(path coefficient .33)	(path coefficient .36)
Be challenged physically	6.10	5.97	5.96
Opportunity to travel	5.94	5.94	5.94
Experience adventure	5.90	5.86	5.99
Do something for your country	6.11	5.62	6.01
Make a difference for family/friends	5.14	5.58	5.66
Something you can be proud of	5.69	5.75	6.02

We also found that importance ratings (i.e., “How important is it to you that your future plans allow you to...?”) on patriotic adventure were much better predictors of propensity ($r=.31$, $p<.01$) than were importance ratings on the other attitude factors. This tells us that youth who value job attributes associated with patriotic adventure are more likely to be propensed. Recruiters can use this type of information to identify and target groups of youth more likely to value these types of outcomes.

In comparison with males, females rated all the patriotic adventure attributes, except physical challenge, as more important. Additionally, Blacks and Hispanics rated most of the patriotic adventure job attributes as more important than did Whites. (See Appendix 5 for mean ratings for each subgroup.) Thus, the military can enhance recruiting strategies by identifying and targeting youth who think patriotic adventure is important – females and Blacks in particular. Emphasizing the physical challenge component will not likely enhance recruitment among females.

Summary of Attitude Factor Findings

Association ratings on well-being were by far the strongest attitudinal predictor of propensity. However, youth do not associate well-being with the military. This is particularly true among Whites. The results clearly show that large gains in propensity can be achieved by strengthening the associations youth make between well-being and the military. Both direct and indirect approaches to reaching youth should be considered.

Overall, a pattern does appear to be emerging. Among Blacks and Hispanics, associations between the military and well-being are a much better predictor of propensity than are other attitude factors. For Whites, associations between the military and well-being are the strongest predictor of propensity; however, patriotic adventure, skill development, and tangible benefits are also important to consider. This suggests that a broader range of associations can be used

to influence propensity among White youth than among Black or Hispanic youth.

Importance ratings on patriotic adventure are also worth mentioning. Propensity tends to be higher among youth who value job attributes related to patriotic adventure, such as having a job that involves adventure, opportunities to travel, and ways to make a positive difference in the lives of others. The data show that females, Blacks and Hispanics tended to rate these types of job attributes as more important than did other groups. Recruiting could be enhanced by targeting these demographic groups. Other recruitment pools include athletes, students involved in travel-abroad programs, youth active in civic groups, or youth considering other types of law-enforcement or civil-service jobs. The military is advised to develop messages that create a strong association between these outcomes and the military.

Self-Efficacy

How confident is the person that he or she could successfully perform the behavior?

Control-related beliefs, such as perceptions of self-efficacy, have been studied extensively by social scientists. Research has shown that expectations of personal success and mastery are strong predictors of whether or not someone will engage in a particular behavior^{vii}. In general, we tend to gravitate toward tasks we are good at, and avoid tasks we think we would do poorly.

Youth were asked to respond to six items measuring military-specific self-efficacy. These items, as with the attitude factors, were then grouped in a single measure (coefficient alpha = .7904). The results indicated that self-efficacy was a stronger

predictor of propensity for females, Whites, and Hispanics than it was for Blacks and males (see tables below).

Mean ratings on the self-efficacy items varied across groups. On a 1-5 scale, the mean ratings ranged from 2.02 to 4.33. Females reported very low self-efficacy, which may be a key reason why propensity is general low among them. Self-efficacy beliefs were similar across Whites, and Hispanics, with Blacks reporting slightly lower self-efficacy. Increases in self-efficacy among Whites and Hispanics should have a greater impact on propensity than increases among Blacks.

Mean Ratings for Self-Efficacy Factor by Race/Ethnicity

Self-Efficacy Item	White (path coefficient .47)	Black (path coefficient .35)	Hispanic (path coefficient .52)
Complete boot camp	3.38	3.12	3.37
Leave family and friends	3.03	2.77	2.91
Fight in a war	2.76	2.04	2.75
Succeed in structured environment	3.82	3.94	3.83
Work effectively as part of a team	4.33	4.14	4.19
Get into military branch of choice	3.42	3.14	3.23

Mean Ratings for Self-Efficacy Factor by Gender

Self-Efficacy Item	Male (path coefficient .24)	Female (path coefficient .46)
Complete boot camp	3.81	2.82
Leave family and friends	3.28	2.66
Fight in a war	3.24	2.02
Succeed in structured environment	4.00	3.67
Work effectively as part of a team	4.27	4.28
Get into military branch of choice	3.62	3.04

Self-Efficacy

(continued)

Different types of interventions have been used by social scientists to boost self-efficacy or create a sense of control in a given situation. Research suggests that *cognitive control mechanisms*^{viii} could help reduce feelings of stress that surface when youth who have low military self-efficacy contemplate joining. In general, these mechanisms help reduce stress by getting people to think about an event differently or refocusing their attention on positive aspects of a situation.

For example, one way to refocus youth concerns about leaving behind family and friends is to share stories about enlistees who have made life-long friends while serving in the military.

Other established ways to influence self-efficacy include^{ix}:

- Verbal persuasion or reinforcement;
- Emotional arousal, such as excitement;
- Vicarious experiences where appropriate behaviors are modeled; and
- Prior performance accomplishments of a similar nature.

In all, youth have to be convinced that they have what it takes to be successful in the military. Youth Poll results suggest the greatest gains in propensity can be achieved by increasing self-efficacy among females, Whites, Hispanics, and to a lesser extent Blacks.

Subjective Norms

Does the person feel social pressure to perform or not perform the behavior?

Social pressures were measured by asking youth about different people who influence decisions they make, including their mothers, fathers, extended family, close friends, veterans, educators, boyfriends/girlfriends, church members, and brothers/sisters.

Earlier, when we tested the overall model, we found that subjective norms were not an important predictor of propensity. When

attitudes and self-efficacy were taken into account, subjective norms predicted propensity for females only, and the magnitude of that relationship was very weak.

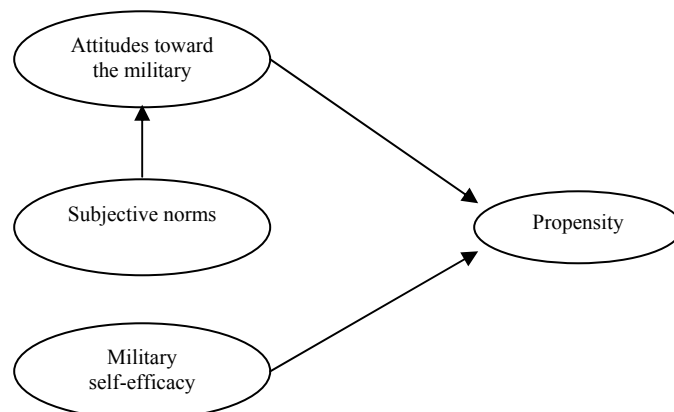
Closer examination of youth ratings on subjective norms revealed that the bivariate relationship between subjective norms and propensity was significant for all groups, as shown in the table below.

Correlations between Subjective Norms and Propensity^x

Demographic Groups	Correlations
Gender	$r = .42$
Male	$r = .38$
Female	$r = .40$
Race/ethnicity	$r = .38$
White	$r = .36$
Black	$r = .42$
Hispanic	$r = .38$

Furthermore, subjective norms were correlated higher with attitudes than they were with propensity or self-efficacy. Across the five groups, relationships between subjective norms and attitudes

ranged from .54 to .64. Using this information as a guide, we tested a revised model in which the relationship between subjective norms and propensity is mediated by attitudes, as shown in the figure below.



Subjective Norms

(continued)

The revised model posits that social pressure to join or not join the military influences youth attitudes toward the military, which in turn affect propensity. Youth typically do not have a great deal of exposure to the military, so it makes sense that their

attitudes toward the military, in the absence of other information, could be strongly shaped by influential people in their lives. The results from the revised model are presented in the table below.

Test of Revised Model ^{xi}				
Demographic Groups	Norms → Attitudes	Attitudes → Propensity	Self-Efficacy → Propensity	Prop. (R ²)
Gender				
Male	<i>ns</i>	.49*	.24*	.43
Female	.23*	.29*	.48*	.46
Race/Ethnicity				
White	.14 [†]	.35*	.47*	.51
Black	.47*	.41*	.39*	.46
Hispanic	<i>ns</i>	.27*	.52*	.51

In the revised model, norms were a strong predictor of attitudes among Blacks. Norms were a significant but weaker predictor of attitudes among females and Whites. This suggests that within these groups, youth attitudes toward the military are systematically and directly influenced by key social groups. To get a better idea of

what kinds of social pressures youth face, we looked at youth ratings on subjective norms. Youth were asked to report on a 1-7 scale how supportive different people would be if they were to join the military. Mean ratings for each group are presented in the following.

Mean Ratings for Social Support Items by Race/Ethnicity^{xii}

Social Support Item	White (path coefficient .14)	Black (path coefficient .47)	Hispanic (path coefficient <i>ns</i>)
Mother	3.97	3.79	3.99
Father	4.66	3.82	4.46
Extended family	4.62	4.19	4.64
Close friends	4.15	3.66	4.31
Veteran; family member	5.48	5.05	5.38
Veteran, non-family	5.54	4.95	5.33
Teachers	4.97	4.89	5.08
Boy/girlfriend	3.30	3.13	3.49
Church Member	4.89	4.40	4.63
Guidance counselor	5.14	4.95	5.21
Brother/sister	4.32	3.85	4.33

Subjective Norms

(continued)

Mean Ratings for Social Support Items by Gender^{xiii}

Social Support Item	Male	Female
	(path coefficient ns)	(path coefficient .23)
Mother	4.01	3.82
Father	4.74	4.20
Extended family	4.66	4.39
Close friends	4.31	3.87
Veteran; family member	5.46	5.30
Veteran, non-family	5.45	5.33
Teachers	4.91	5.04
Boy/girlfriend	3.41	3.20
Church member	4.77	4.74
Guidance counselor	5.06	5.20
Brother/sister	4.35	4.09

On social support, mean rating for Blacks were considerably lower than they were for Whites and Hispanics. Black youth did not believe that important people in their life would support their decision to join the military. This has important implications for propensity because Blacks' attitudes toward the military are significantly influenced by their social-support systems.

A similar pattern emerged for females. In comparison with males, females tended to believe that important people in their life would be less supportive of their decision to join the military, which in turn affected their attitude toward the military. One exception to this pattern: females believed that

educators (i.e., guidance counselors and teachers) would be more supportive of their decision to join the military than did males.

In sum, these findings suggest that subjective norms may influence propensity in a way that is different from what we would expect, given past research. Therefore, these results should be interpreted with caution until further research is conducted that validates the revised model. Nonetheless, the findings presented support a need for continued communication with key influencer groups who shape youth attitudes, beliefs and values – particularly those who influence youth who are Black or female.

Summary

In conclusion, the findings support the idea that youth attitudes, self-efficacy, and subjective norms are meaningful predictors of propensity. Yet, how each of these predictors operates varies to some extent across different groups of youth. Overall, we found that for females, Whites, and Hispanics, propensity is driven primarily by beliefs about whether or not they can be successful in the military.

Attitudes are the primary driver of propensity for males; however, influencing

attitudes related to well-being in the military will have a strong, positive effect on propensity across all youth.

Among Black youth, both attitudes and self-efficacy play a key role in driving propensity; furthermore, social pressure has the strongest effect on their attitudes toward the military. As such, working with Black influencer groups is a necessary ingredient to successful recruiting that should not be overlooked.

ⁱ Hom, P.W. & Hulin, C.L. (1981). A Competitive test of the prediction of reenlistment by several models. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 66(1), 23-29.

ⁱⁱ Strader, M.K. & Katz, B.M. (1990). Effects of Persuasive communication on beliefs, attitudes, and career choice. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 130(2), 141-150.

ⁱⁱⁱ National Research Council (2003). *Attitudes, Aptitudes, and Aspirations of American Youth: Implications for Military Recruitment*. Committee on the Youth Population and Military Recruitment. Paul Sackett and Anne Mavor, editors. Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

^{iv} Note: Values represent path coefficients computed using structural equations modeling. *Significant at the .01 level. [†]Significant at the .05 level. *ns* non-significant. Note: See Appendix 5.1 for a test of the complete theoretical model with fit indices for each group.

^v A detailed review of the pilot study conducted to identify the job attributes can be found in Appendix C of the Youth Poll 6 final report.

^{vi} Coefficient alpha is a measure of reliability. Alpha values above .70 are generally considered acceptable in applied research. Association ratings were used to calculate alpha values. Alphas for this factor structure for importance ratings and the product of importance and association, while not listed, were also acceptable (above .70).

^{vii} Lenz, E.R. & Shortridge-Baggett, L.M. (2002). *Self-efficacy in nursing: Research and measurement perspectives*. New York: Springer Publishing Company.

^{viii} Fiske, S.T. & Taylor, S.E. (1991). *Social cognition*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.

^{ix} Bandura, A. (1997). *Self-efficacy: The exercise of control*. New York: W.H. Freeman.

^x Note: Estimates from standardized beta matrix in structural equations modeling results of full model.

^{xi} Note: Values represent path coefficients computed using structural equations modeling. *Significant at the .01 level. [†]Significant at the .05 level. *ns* non-significant. Note: See Appendix 5.3 for test of revise model with fit indices for each group.

^{xii} Path coefficients values represent the relationship between norms and attitudes.

^{xiii} Path coefficient values represent the relationship between norms and attitudes.

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OVERVIEW REPORT

Section Six presents an overview of the findings from the May 2004 Youth Poll. Information in this section includes a summary of chapters 1-5 as well as some final recommendations.



Section 6

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Summary and Conclusions

The May 2004 Youth Poll marked the seventh wave of the DoD Youth Polling effort. The primary focus of the poll was to measure the military intentions of youth ages 16 - 21 and to identify factors that influence their decisions about enlistment. It is hoped that the information be leveraged to enhance the quantity and quality of propensed American youth, thereby helping the Services meet their recruiting goals.

Each Youth Poll also measures youth's favorability toward the military, perceived knowledge of the military, perceptions of current economic conditions, and reactions to current events. In addition, this Youth Poll used The *Theory of Reasoned Action* - a leading explanatory model of behavior in the social sciences. This model states that behavior is most proximally driven by the intention to perform that behavior. Intention to perform a given behavior, in turn, is viewed as a function of three primary factors: one's attitude toward performing the behavior, one's subjective norms concerning the behavior, and one's belief in one's ability to successfully perform the behavior. Therefore, this report also focused on youth's attitudes toward joining the military, youth's subjective norms in relation to joining the military, and their confidence in performing military related duties.

The Youth Population and Propensity

Size and composition of the youth population is expected to grow significantly over the next 5 years, with significant changes taking place in the racial/ethnic composition. The largest change will be that of the Hispanic population, which will increase to about 22% from 14% over the next 20 years. The most dramatic social

change affecting military enlistment is the increase in college attendance. Youth are focused on education and work, with the military as a second thought. Overall, only 20% of men and 9% of women said it was likely that they would serve in the military; Hispanics were the most propensed. Youth's propensity to serve on active duty in each of the individual branches is similar to what it was during the November 2003 Youth Poll, except for a significant drop in Marine Corps propensity. Ten percent of youth reported being likely to serve in the Army, 8% in the Navy, 7% in the Marine Corps, 11% in the Air Force, and 6% in the Coast Guard.

Reserve and National Guard propensity have declined slightly, but the declines for men and women were not significant. Overall, 12% of youth were propensed for the Reserves while 8% were propensed for the National Guard. Although overall there were no significant changes, White and Black male propensity for the Reserves did drop significantly.

Results suggest that propensity varied by demographic segments:

- Gender: Propensity for men was higher than for women for all Services.
- Age: The younger the person the greater their propensity.
- Race: Hispanics were more propensed than Blacks or Whites.
- Geographic Region: Youth in the West North Central region had the highest propensity of all U.S. regions.
- Employment status: Unemployed youth had higher propensity than did youth who were employed.

Summary and Conclusions

(continued)

Youth's Attitudes Toward the Military

Youth reported an overall positive view of the military, although they admitted that they are not very knowledgeable about it. The mean favorability rating was 7.3, while the mean knowledge rating was 5.2 on scales from 1 (low) to 10 (high). With regard to youth favorability toward the Services and components, the Air Force received the highest mean rating (7.5), followed by the Marine Corps and Navy (7.2).

However, in general, the youth population is polarized regarding the idea of joining the military. Only about half of youth indicated that joining the military would be a good, wise, or beneficial decision.

Perceptions of military pay and difficulty in finding a full time job may, however, be helping recruitment. Youth reported positive impressions about military pay, as 59% felt that individuals were just as likely to find well paid work in the military as they were in the civilian sector. In addition, about half of youth reported that it is somewhat difficult to find a job in their community, and 21% felt it is very difficult. Although many youth viewed finding a job today as difficult, 38% believed that the economy four years from now will be better off than it is today. This number is down from 42% in November 2003.

Not surprisingly, the War on Terrorism has had an effect on youth's likelihood of joining the military. When asked about the War on Terrorism, 59% of youth reported that they were less likely to join the military as a result. Notably, the groups most negatively impacted were women and Blacks. Seventy-one percent of women said it has made them less likely to join the military, and a large majority of Blacks, 80%, reported the war has reduced their likelihood of joining. This may present a serious problem for military recruiting if not addressed. An executive note discussing in detail the changing perceptions of Black youth and their influencers was recently posted on www.dmren.org for those interested in more information.

The Role of Specific Outcomes

Both attitudes and subjective norms significantly predict youth's intent to join the military. The degree to which youth associated positive outcomes with joining the military is one factor that influenced their attitudes. Results indicate that youth believed there are many positive outcomes associated with military service. However, there are some very important outcomes that they did not associate with the Military. For instance, youth consider "a good paying job", "a job that makes you happy", "an attractive lifestyle" and "an interesting job", all extremely important, but these outcomes are among the weakest associated with military service. Targeting these perceptions is likely to increase youth propensity.

Summary and Conclusions

(continued)

One other important thing to note in the importance category is pride. The final outcome considered in the top tier of importance - “job that you can be proud of” - was rated relatively low in terms of association with the military. Once considered a core attribute, the feeling of pride in military service may be slipping among youth. This is something that should be watched closely.

Luckily, negative outcomes often associated with military service were *not* found to be significant barriers to youth propensity. Such outcomes include “being seriously injured or killed,” moving to a place away from family and friends,” “not going to college immediately after high school,” and “being in a war and/or being required to fight”. Thus, expending effort to alter or improve such perceptions may not be the best use of resources at this time for the general youth population. However, as already mentioned, among Black youth it may be necessary.

With regard to specific attitudes, large gains may be achieved by increasing youth’s positive association with such outcomes as “job that makes you happy”, “behaviors that are consistent with own values/beliefs”, and “lifestyle attractive to you”. These are all part of well being, which was found to be the best predictor of propensity but the least associated with military service.

In terms of subjective norms, youth reported socially close influencers to be more influential than socially distant influencers. Overall, youth reported that the people who are important to them were neutral in terms of supporting a decision to join the military. In general, the largest gains in propensity can be achieved by increasing youth’s perceptions of support to join the military by immediate and extended family members, close friends, teachers, and guidance counselors. Norms played the biggest role in predicting attitudes and propensity among Blacks and women. Results also suggest that among women, confidence in performing military duties was the strongest predictor of propensity.

Factors that Influence Youth Propensity

Youth attitudes toward and knowledge of the military, as well as economic conditions, were factors that influenced youth propensity. Youth who rated the military more favorably were more propensed. Also, youth who rated themselves as more knowledgeable were more likely to join the military. Additionally, youth’s attitudes toward the military played a role. In general, youth who believed that joining the military would be a positive (i.e., good, wise, or beneficial) decision were more propensed than those who viewed the decision as negative. Lastly, with regard to job pay, youth who believed that the individuals are more likely to have a good paying job in the military than in a civilian job were more propensed.

Summary and Conclusions

(continued)

Moving Forward

Examining the demographics and goals of youth should help recruiters identify some potential ways to increase the effectiveness of recruitment efforts. This report, in addition to looking at propensity, provides insight into youth attitudes, the outcomes they associate with the military, the influence of people they are personally associated with, and the support they believe they would receive if they were to join the military. These insights can be examined and used in future communications campaigns directed toward youth.

By focusing on the positive outcomes associated with military service, the U.S. Military may be able to influence more youth to join the military. In addition, recruiters can take this information and hopefully influence those that have the greatest influence over youth's decision-making (i.e. mothers, fathers, and boyfriends/girlfriends). Building the support of these influencers will create a direct communications channel that the U.S. military can use to enhance military favorability and knowledge, and to ultimately increase propensity among American youth.

OVERVIEW REPORT



Appendix A

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General Military Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 1-1. Youth military service propensity: 2001 – 2004¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	2.4	9.5	26.5	61.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	2.3	9.7	29.1	58.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.8	11.8	33.3	52.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	2.5	10.7	30.6	56.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.5	11.8	30.5	54.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.3	13.2	30.8	52.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.2	11.6	32.4	52.6

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	3.6	14.2	34.4	47.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.4	12.0	37.1	47.5
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.5	18.5	40.8	36.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	3.8	14.9	35.2	46.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.3	17.0	35.7	41.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.4	17.9	37.9	38.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.6	15.5	38.8	40.7

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.3	5.1	19.1	74.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.4	7.6	21.5	69.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.2	5.6	26.2	67.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.3	6.6	26.1	66.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.6	6.4	25.2	66.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.2	8.5	23.6	66.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.7	7.7	25.8	64.8

¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP9).

General Military Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 1-2. Youth military service propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004²

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	11.9	10.4	16.1	14.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	12.1	8.6	16.6	19.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	14.6	11.9	14.1	26.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.2	9.7	14.8	23.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	15.3	12.5	16.0	24.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	16.5	13.0	20.7	24.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	14.8	11.3	16.0	27.0

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	17.8	17.1	20.9	18.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	15.3	11.4	22.0	23.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	23.0	19.9	21.1	37.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	18.7	15.1	17.6	33.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	22.3	18.4	23.4	35.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	23.2	20.1	25.6	31.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	20.1	16.4	20.5	32.3

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.4	3.8	12.8	11.1
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	9.0	5.8	13.2	16.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	6.8	3.8	10.1	15.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.9	4.4	12.0	16.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.0	6.2	9.9	13.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	9.7	5.4	16.6	18.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	9.4	5.7	12.0	21.6

² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP9).

General Military Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 1-3. Youth military service propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	19.8	17.0	11.9	8.2	6.7	7.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	21.2	15.4	13.2	6.8	11.5	3.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	20.9	21.7	12.3	9.4	10.3	12.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	19.9	16.8	10.8	12.2	12.7	6.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	23.3	17.7	16.6	14.2	10.8	8.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	26.3	20.8	15.4	12.1	13.0	9.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	22.0	19.7	14.3	11.9	9.1	10.4

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	25.3	23.0	18.4	15.0	9.2	14.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	25.4	20.9	14.2	10.9	15.3	1.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	31.5	29.0	19.8	17.7	13.1	25.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	23.6	26.5	15.9	19.0	19.1	5.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	33.1	22.1	23.7	22.8	17.8	13.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	33.0	26.9	23.6	18.5	21.4	13.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	29.3	26.9	20.4	14.6	14.4	13.1

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	14.5	10.0	6.1	1.1	4.5	3.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	16.0	9.6	12.3	3.2	8.3	5.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	10.8	13.6	4.8	2.7	8.0	1.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	15.8	7.7	5.5	6.1	5.8	6.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	13.3	13.0	9.3	5.6	3.1	3.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	19.5	14.1	7.4	5.6	5.1	4.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	14.5	12.8	7.3	9.1	3.6	7.8

³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP9).

General Military Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 1-4. Youth military service propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	14.9	12.0	11.2	15.2	17.2	11.1	17.1	19.1	17.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	14.7	14.8	12.6	14.7	19.1	19.5	22.5	13.6	15.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.5	14.1	11.5	7.1	15.2	10.8	18.7	20.8	17.7

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	16.6	18.6	26.3	26.2	‡	28.5	22.6	23.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	19.5	16.9	24.4	27.1	‡	30.2	‡	21.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	18.2	14.5	‡	21.6	‡	28.5	‡	24.2

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	6.4	5.6	5.0	7.8	‡	7.2	14.9	11.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	10.4	7.9	4.9	11.2	7.3	14.9	9.4	9.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	9.2	8.5	‡	9.0	‡	10.1	‡	11.3

⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP9).

General Military Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 1-5. Youth military service propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	5.2	9.2	10.2	15.5	‡	22.1	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	6.9	10.5	8.7	14.7	‡	21.2	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.1	10.9	16.2	21.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.2	8.2	10.7	20.5	23.1	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.0	12.1	12.6	22.1	20.4	31.4	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	11.4	14.3	13.1	21.0	13.8	35.5	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.7	12.7	15.3	18.8	22.8	22.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	12.5	‡	20.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	10.8	10.9	19.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.5	17.2	24.6	31.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	9.4	13.3	24.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	11.7	18.0	18.9	29.9	21.2	37.4	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	16.0	21.8	14.2	30.0	16.3	42.9	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.1	18.1	20.4	23.6	‡	28.2	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.7	7.0	‡	9.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	5.3	10.2	6.8	9.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.2	6.4	7.4	9.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	2.1	7.3	8.4	15.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.8	7.8	6.8	10.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.1	8.9	12.0	10.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.1	9.0	9.5	12.8	‡	‡	‡

⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP9).

Composite Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 2-1. Youth composite active duty propensity: 2001 – 2004⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	4.0	13.8	24.6	57.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	4.2	13.1	29.4	53.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.0	16.9	30.3	47.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.4	15.4	27.5	52.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.8	15.6	28.6	49.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.5	18.7	26.4	49.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.7	17.0	29.3	48.0

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.5	18.9	30.6	44.1
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	5.5	15.7	36.1	42.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	24.0	34.7	33.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.0	21.0	30.2	42.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.4	20.9	33.4	37.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.6	23.7	31.6	36.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.7	21.3	34.1	35.9

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.7	9.1	19.0	70.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.0	10.6	23.0	63.4
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.0	10.1	26.1	61.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	3.0	9.9	24.9	62.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.0	10.2	23.8	63.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	2.3	13.6	21.1	63.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.6	12.5	24.3	60.5

⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP10B, FPP10C, FPP10D, FPP10E).

Composite Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 2-2. Youth composite active duty propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity			
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>					
Year		Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		17.8	13.9	27.8	24.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		17.3	11.5	28.2	27.2
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		21.9	18.6	22.7	35.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		19.8	15.3	25.8	29.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		21.4	16.9	26.2	34.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		24.1	18.6	32.3	35.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		22.6	17.4	27.7	38.5

Male (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity			
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>					
Year		Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		25.3	21.4	36.0	33.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		21.2	15.2	37.4	31.4
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		32.3	28.5	33.5	46.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		27.0	22.0	32.0	41.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		29.3	24.0	34.4	45.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		32.3	26.7	39.1	45.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		30.0	24.1	36.2	46.2

Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity			
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>					
Year		Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		10.8	6.5	22.2	16.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		13.6	7.7	22.5	22.7
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		12.2	8.8	16.4	22.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		12.9	8.6	19.7	21.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		13.2	9.3	19.5	22.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		15.9	10.0	26.6	25.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		15.1	10.1	20.3	30.7

⁷Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP10B, FPP10C, FPP10D, FPP10E).

Composite Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 2-3. Youth composite active duty propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	28.2	21.6	16.8	15.3	12.1	12.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	29.3	19.8	20.7	11.7	14.1	7.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	30.5	26.6	20.8	16.5	20.6	16.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	28.3	24.4	19.2	17.1	18.5	10.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	31.7	25.0	23.2	18.4	16.1	12.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	36.9	27.0	24.4	16.6	19.3	18.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	31.8	28.8	21.6	19.7	16.4	15.8

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	35.2	29.1	25.6	23.8	13.8	22.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	32.7	25.4	22.8	16.1	21.0	4.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	41.8	37.8	29.1	25.7	29.5	28.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	31.3	35.7	28.3	24.7	27.0	12.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	39.3	31.0	32.7	29.3	23.8	18.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	46.0	34.8	32.2	24.6	28.6	25.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	41.5	36.6	28.3	24.7	25.8	21.2

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	21.4	12.8	8.9	6.5	10.7	5.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	25.0	13.8	18.8	7.7	8.4	9.7
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	19.7	14.3	12.3	9.1	13.4	4.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	24.9	13.7	9.8	10.4	9.5	9.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	23.9	18.6	13.4	7.5	7.7	7.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	27.8	18.4	16.8	8.5	10.5	11.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	21.9	21.4	14.0	14.5	6.7	10.4

⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP10B, FPP10C, FPP10D, FPP10E).

Composite Active Duty Propensity

TABLE 2-4. Youth composite active duty propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	20.8	16.2	15.9	20.3	23.9	20.0	23.8	23.6	25.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	25.1	20.9	19.0	18.9	27.0	28.9	32.3	20.4	24.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	20.3	20.2	19.8	11.7	20.5	16.1	27.6	30.7	29.1

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	19.5	24.4	33.1	35.3	‡	34.3	28.7	32.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	25.4	24.8	30.2	35.7	‡	42.1	‡	33.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	26.4	24.9	‡	29.2	‡	40.2	‡	39.1

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	12.0	9.4	8.5	12.1	‡	14.6	17.4	17.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	16.7	12.6	7.4	18.5	14.4	22.7	15.6	16.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	12.6	14.7	‡	12.1	‡	16.6	‡	19.4

⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP10B, FPP10C, FPP10D, FPP10E).

Composite Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 2-5. Youth composite active duty propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004¹⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	9.0	13.9	15.6	23.1	‡	25.5	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	9.8	14.5	13.3	22.2	‡	28.3	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	9.2	16.1	23.0	32.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	10.2	13.5	16.4	28.6	34.2	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	10.0	19.5	17.8	29.6	23.8	39.0	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	14.4	21.8	23.3	29.3	24.7	40.4	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.1	19.6	23.9	29.0	31.2	35.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	21.1	‡	28.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	15.2	15.5	27.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	11.6	24.2	34.4	44.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	17.5	20.5	33.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	15.0	25.9	27.3	38.5	23.7	43.5	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	22.0	29.9	27.5	39.4	26.8	47.9	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	14.8	25.2	32.1	36.0	‡	44.3	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.5	9.2	‡	16.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	8.9	13.9	11.4	16.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.7	10.3	11.4	19.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	3.8	10.7	12.9	21.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	6.6	14.6	9.1	15.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.9	15.9	19.1	17.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.6	15.9	14.3	20.0	‡	‡	‡

¹⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP10B, FPP10C, FPP10D, FPP10E).

Army Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 3-1. Youth Army active duty propensity: 2001 – 2004¹¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.9	5.6	23.3	70.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.1	6.3	25.9	66.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.2	8.0	30.0	59.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.0	7.9	27.1	63.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.9	7.8	29.0	61.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.8	9.2	26.5	62.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.8	8.3	29.7	60.1

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.6	8.2	30.0	60.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.5	8.0	32.9	57.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.7	12.2	36.7	47.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.5	11.5	32.3	54.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.8	11.1	35.4	50.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	2.8	12.5	33.4	51.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.8	10.4	36.2	50.5

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.3	3.2	17.1	79.1
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	.7	4.7	19.4	75.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.7	4.1	23.8	71.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.6	4.4	22.1	72.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.1	4.5	22.4	72.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.7	5.8	19.5	74.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.8	6.2	23.0	69.9

¹¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10B).

Army Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 3-2. Youth Army active duty propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004¹²

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.5	5.1	10.5	9.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	7.4	4.4	11.0	15.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	10.2	7.8	10.6	19.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	9.0	5.8	12.7	15.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	9.8	7.8	9.5	17.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.9	7.9	13.8	18.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.1	8.0	10.7	18.2

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	9.8	8.2	17.0	11.1
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	9.5	5.7	14.3	20.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	15.9	13.3	16.5	24.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.0	10.0	15.6	20.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	13.9	11.6	10.9	24.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	15.3	12.3	18.2	24.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	13.1	11.1	13.2	21.5

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	3.6	2.0	6.0	7.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	5.4	3.1	8.9	10.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.9	2.3	7.1	13.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.1	1.7	9.9	12.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.5	3.8	8.4	9.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.5	3.3	10.2	13.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	4.6	8.4	14.8

¹² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10B).

Army Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 3-3. Youth Army active duty propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004¹³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	9.5	7.7	5.5	7.1	5.5	3.8
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	12.4	10.5	9.3	3.1	7.2	1.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	13.7	12.1	9.2	7.7	8.8	9.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	9.5	3.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	14.3	11.5	10.4	8.0	7.7	6.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	17.3	12.8	11.1	6.3	9.0	8.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	15.4	14.6	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.0

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	10.8	9.4	9.6	11.0	8.1	9.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	15.7	12.5	11.9	4.0	10.7	0.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	19.7	17.8	16.0	11.7	10.5	19.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	16.4	16.1	14.0	11.6	12.9	5.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	20.9	14.7	14.5	11.8	11.0	9.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	21.9	17.4	17.5	8.5	14.3	10.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	20.6	17.8	9.4	10.1	10.7	9.3

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	8.1	5.8	1.8	2.9	3.2	0.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	8.4	8.3	7.0	2.2	4.2	2.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	5.8	2.3	4.4	7.4	1.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	11.3	5.5	1.7	5.1	5.8	1.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	8.0	6.1	4.2	4.1	2.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	12.6	7.7	4.8	4.0	4.0	5.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.1	11.6	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.7

¹³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10B).

Army Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 3-4. Youth Army active duty propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004¹⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	10.1	9.2	7.2	7.9	9.8	10.2	9.7	11.6	12.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	9.9	9.7	9.4	6.4	11.6	20.9	14.0	8.4	10.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.8	10.1	11.9	5.4	9.9	4.4	10.3	11.5	11.8

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	9.8	11.4	15.3	13.0	‡	14.0	16.2	17.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	12.2	13.4	10.6	16.3	‡	18.7	‡	13.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	12.4	13.8	‡	14.7	‡	15.9	‡	14.8

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	8.5	4.1	1.0	6.4	‡	5.8	6.0	5.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.4	4.9	2.0	6.9	9.2	9.4	6.5	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.3	10.0	‡	5.4	‡	5.4	‡	8.9

¹⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10B).

Army Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 3-5. Youth Army active duty propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004¹⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.5	4.3	6.1	9.2	‡	10.3	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	4.6	5.3	4.5	8.9	‡	17.9	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.3	6.8	10.7	15.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.6	4.2	6.7	15.0	18.8	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.8	8.4	7.4	14.0	11.0	21.8	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.3	9.9	9.0	15.0	7.6	24.0	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.0	8.5	8.7	13.8	17.0	18.7	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	6.8	‡	10.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	6.2	5.1	11.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.3	11.1	16.1	21.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	4.9	8.8	18.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	11.0	11.9	18.3	11.1	25.2	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.6	12.8	12.3	22.4	7.9	29.2	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.8	11.5	11.1	15.8	‡	22.0	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.9	2.6	‡	8.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.4	4.6	4.0	6.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.3	3.8	5.2	7.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	2.6	3.7	4.9	10.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.3	6.5	3.3	7.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.7	7.8	5.7	6.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.2	6.4	5.9	11.2	‡	‡	‡

¹⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10B).

Navy Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 4-1. Youth Navy active duty propensity: 2001 – 2004¹⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.0	5.6	23.0	70.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.2	5.8	24.9	68.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.3	7.3	29.9	61.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.0	5.9	27.5	65.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.4	7.1	27.7	63.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.4	7.3	27.0	64.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.3	7.0	29.7	61.9

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.7	7.2	30.3	60.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.6	7.4	31.2	59.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.2	10.1	36.7	51.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.9	7.7	32.2	59.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.9	9.4	33.6	55.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.8	9.4	34.0	54.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.6	9.1	36.0	53.2

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.3	4.1	16.2	79.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	.9	4.2	18.9	75.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.5	4.7	23.6	71.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.1	4.1	23.0	71.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	.9	4.8	21.6	72.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.0	5.2	19.8	74.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.9	4.8	23.3	70.9

¹⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10E).

Navy Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 4-2. Youth Navy active duty propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004¹⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.6	4.3	13.2	10.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	7.0	3.6	13.8	12.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.6	6.1	9.5	19.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.9	5.0	8.9	10.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.5	6.0	12.5	14.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.7	5.5	13.7	16.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.2	5.2	12.0	15.9

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	8.9	6.3	19.5	11.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	9.0	5.0	19.8	13.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	12.3	8.8	12.7	28.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	8.6	7.0	9.1	11.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	11.3	8.3	16.4	18.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	11.3	7.6	16.8	20.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.7	7.6	12.4	19.4

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	4.4	2.2	9.0	8.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	5.1	2.2	10.0	10.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.2	3.3	7.6	10.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.2	3.0	8.6	9.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.7	3.7	9.3	10.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.2	3.2	11.1	11.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.7	2.6	11.6	12.3

¹⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10E).

Navy Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 4-3. Youth Navy active duty propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004¹⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	8.6	7.4	3.9	7.7	7.2	4.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	13.3	8.0	7.5	5.5	5.3	1.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	11.2	12.3	8.5	5.9	9.8	3.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	10.7	7.5	4.8	6.5	7.8	3.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	13.3	9.5	8.5	7.0	6.3	6.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	14.0	10.9	7.8	7.2	5.9	5.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.3	10.5	7.6	7.8	5.7	6.0

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	10.5	7.8	6.6	12.5	8.1	7.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	13.8	10.4	8.8	8.3	8.4	2.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	15.4	15.5	13.9	8.8	14.8	4.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	11.0	10.4	6.9	8.4	8.9	5.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	16.3	11.5	12.4	10.3	9.2	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	16.6	12.3	11.1	11.9	8.5	6.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	14.4	13.5	9.4	7.9	9.5	8.9

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.8	6.9	1.4	2.7	6.4	2.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	12.6	5.4	6.4	3.0	2.8	1.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.2	8.7	2.9	3.5	5.7	3.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	10.3	4.8	2.6	4.8	6.6	2.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	10.1	7.3	4.5	3.8	3.2	4.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	11.5	9.3	4.7	2.4	3.5	4.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.1	7.6	5.6	7.7	1.7	3.2

¹⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10E).

Navy Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 4-4. Youth Navy active duty propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004¹⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	11.1	6.7	6.8	7.5	8.8	8.0	9.8	8.3	10.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.7	6.8	6.2	7.5	10.0	8.1	12.7	7.0	11.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	9.1	7.1	6.1	3.7	7.0	7.0	8.4	11.0	12.6

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	9.0	9.4	12.1	13.3	‡	13.9	10.5	12.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.5	7.7	12.5	11.1	‡	17.8	‡	14.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	10.2	8.0	‡	8.1	‡	11.5	‡	18.1

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	3.8	4.9	3.3	4.1	‡	6.2	5.6	8.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	6.1	4.5	2.4	8.8	6.0	7.8	4.2	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	3.4	4.3	‡	6.0	‡	5.7	‡	7.3

¹⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10E).

Navy Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 4-5. Youth Navy active duty propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004²⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	2.6	4.9	5.9	9.2	‡	11.6	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.7	6.3	4.3	9.2	‡	10.4	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.7	6.7	9.4	11.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	3.9	4.0	5.7	10.1	12.8	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.5	8.7	6.9	10.9	11.0	13.9	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	4.8	9.0	7.9	10.0	8.9	13.5	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.4	7.4	9.9	9.6	8.3	14.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	8.1	‡	11.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	6.9	6.0	12.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.8	9.5	15.5	16.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	5.6	5.6	9.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.8	11.7	11.3	13.9	10.5	15.4	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1	12.0	10.4	11.9	11.2	14.5	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.2	9.7	13.6	11.2	‡	18.2	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	3.7	2.7	‡	6.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	2.4	5.7	2.9	6.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.0	4.8	3.1	6.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.3	2.9	5.8	11.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.4	6.5	2.8	6.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.1	6.7	5.4	7.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.8	5.9	5.5	7.6	‡	‡	‡

²⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10E).

Marine Corps Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 5-1. Youth Marine Corps active duty propensity: 2001 – 2004²¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.3	4.7	22.7	71.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	.9	4.6	24.8	69.5
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.2	6.9	28.0	63.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.1	7.2	25.2	66.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.8	6.7	28.0	63.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.8	7.7	25.8	64.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.8	5.6	29.3	63.2

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	2.3	7.1	29.8	60.8
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.5	6.8	30.8	60.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.7	10.2	35.5	52.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	2.0	10.6	31.5	55.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.6	9.0	35.0	53.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.3	10.7	32.3	53.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.0	7.6	36.3	53.0

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.3	2.5	16.3	80.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	.4	2.6	19.2	77.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.7	3.8	21.0	74.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.2	3.9	19.1	76.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.0	4.2	20.8	74.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.3	4.7	19.2	75.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.7	3.4	22.1	73.7

²¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10D).

Marine Corps Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 5-2. Youth Marine Corps active duty propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004²²

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.0	4.2	7.9	11.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	5.5	3.4	6.6	11.5
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	6.2	10.7	12.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	8.2	5.3	10.3	15.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.5	5.6	11.2	16.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	9.5	6.9	10.4	17.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	4.5	8.7	17.1

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	9.4	7.1	13.6	15.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	8.2	5.1	12.6	16.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	11.9	10.1	16.2	14.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	12.6	9.1	16.3	21.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	11.7	8.5	15.7	21.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	14.0	11.0	13.9	24.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.6	6.5	12.7	23.7

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	2.8	1.2	4.1	7.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.0	1.7	2.9	6.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.5	2.2	7.6	9.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.1	1.6	4.3	11.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.2	2.6	7.6	12.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.0	2.5	7.5	9.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.1	2.2	5.2	10.4

²² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10D).

Marine Corps Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 5-3. Youth Marine Corps active duty propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004²³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	12.0	8.3	6.1	3.9	1.8	3.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	12.1	5.7	6.6	3.2	3.7	1.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	9.3	9.7	6.8	6.7	8.7	7.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	11.3	10.3	6.5	7.0	9.7	4.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	13.4	8.6	10.3	6.9	5.6	5.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	15.8	11.1	10.7	4.4	5.3	8.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.2	9.0	5.8	5.8	4.6	7.3

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	15.6	12.2	11.6	5.0	3.9	7.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	16.6	7.0	11.1	3.6	6.1	2.7
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	13.2	13.1	9.2	10.5	12.7	12.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.5	17.0	11.5	9.6	14.8	8.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	17.5	11.8	13.6	10.2	7.8	8.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	21.2	15.7	16.4	7.7	8.3	13.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	14.6	13.2	9.1	7.2	6.8	11.9

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	8.5	3.7	1.2	2.7	0.0	1.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	6.4	4.2	2.6	2.9	1.7	.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.7	5.9	4.3	3.5	5.4	2.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	8.8	4.1	1.4	4.7	4.3	1.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	9.3	5.2	6.9	3.5	3.2	2.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.4	6.0	5.1	1.0	2.5	4.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.7	4.8	2.1	4.4	2.2	2.7

²³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10D).

Marine Corps Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 5-4. Youth Marine Corps active duty propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004²⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	10.9	8.2	6.2	6.5	9.3	3.8	8.1	11.3	10.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.1	7.5	8.9	5.3	10.4	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.7	7.1	5.3	3.0	6.0	5.3	10.8	7.1	10.8

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	8.6	10.3	11.3	13.6	‡	12.9	13.8	13.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	10.4	11.3	9.7	14.0	‡	16.8	‡	17.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	9.6	7.4	‡	9.2	‡	17.7	‡	15.4

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.7	3.1	2.0	4.8	‡	4.0	8.3	7.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	4.7	6.3	.9	6.7	2.8	4.8	7.8	5.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	4.0	3.2	‡	3.0	‡	4.6	‡	6.3

²⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

 Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
 Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10D).

Marine Corps Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 5-5. Youth Marine Corps active duty propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004²⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.1	4.7	5.7	7.5	‡	9.0	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	4.1	3.2	3.9	8.6	‡	7.8	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.6	5.6	9.5	12.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	3.7	4.5	5.0	14.4	13.4	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.3	7.1	5.8	11.6	12.7	20.2	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	4.6	7.8	6.9	13.8	6.8	20.4	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.2	5.3	5.9	9.8	13.4	14.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	7.0	‡	9.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	4.2	5.6	14.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.0	7.4	15.6	17.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	7.0	6.6	18.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	4.9	10.1	7.9	15.3	13.7	20.3	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.3	12.1	8.5	19.7	8.9	26.1	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.2	8.6	6.8	12.9	‡	21.1	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.8	3.2	‡	4.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.9	2.3	2.4	2.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.0	4.3	3.2	6.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.2	2.7	3.5	8.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.2	5.0	3.9	6.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.4	4.6	5.4	7.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.4	3.1	4.8	5.8	‡	‡	‡

²⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10D).

Air Force Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 6-1. Youth Air Force active duty propensity: 2001 – 2004²⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.5	7.4	23.3	67.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.5	5.9	26.3	66.2
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.8	7.4	30.9	59.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.9	8.3	26.8	63.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.1	7.9	28.5	61.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.7	9.3	27.6	61.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.2	9.3	29.3	59.1

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	2.1	10.6	29.5	57.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.6	6.5	33.8	58.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.9	10.0	38.8	48.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	2.7	10.6	31.2	55.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.0	10.9	34.2	51.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	2.5	10.8	35.2	51.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.1	11.4	35.1	50.2

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.9	4.5	17.6	76.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.4	5.4	19.2	74.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.7	5.0	23.5	70.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.1	6.0	22.6	70.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.3	4.8	22.7	71.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.8	7.7	19.9	71.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.2	7.1	23.4	68.3

²⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10C).

Air Force Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 6-2. Youth Air Force active duty propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004²⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	8.9	6.9	12.2	13.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	7.4	4.7	11.6	12.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	9.2	7.0	11.2	15.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	10.1	7.3	12.5	19.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	10.1	7.5	14.4	16.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.9	7.3	16.6	17.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.4	8.3	13.1	21.1

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	12.7	10.9	12.3	20.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	8.1	5.2	16.1	11.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	12.9	10.3	11.3	23.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.2	9.4	16.9	27.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	13.9	10.1	21.2	23.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	13.3	8.8	22.2	20.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	14.5	11.2	15.2	24.4

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	5.4	2.9	12.2	8.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	6.8	4.2	8.8	12.7
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.7	3.7	11.1	7.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.1	5.3	8.2	12.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	6.1	4.7	8.9	8.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.5	5.7	11.8	14.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.2	5.1	11.3	17.8

²⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10C).

Air Force Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 6-3. Youth Air Force active duty propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004²⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	13.8	11.9	7.9	7.6	5.1	7.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	10.9	7.7	9.3	6.4	6.3	3.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	13.8	12.1	9.8	5.0	10.5	4.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	12.8	11.3	11.0	8.9	10.5	6.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	14.4	12.4	10.0	9.8	8.4	4.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	16.2	12.5	12.3	5.0	11.0	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	15.7	13.5	10.7	10.9	7.1	9.9

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	16.4	16.6	9.5	14.0	6.6	12.1
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	10.3	10.3	9.1	7.5	9.8	0.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	18.5	15.1	11.7	9.1	15.8	7.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.7	15.2	15.5	13.4	12.8	8.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	17.8	14.5	13.5	16.8	12.8	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	18.7	15.2	14.0	5.7	15.9	9.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	20.1	16.1	14.2	13.4	10.8	11.7

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	11.4	6.3	6.4	.9	3.9	3.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	11.6	5.0	9.4	5.4	3.4	6.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	9.2	8.8	8.0	1.7	6.2	1.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	11.9	7.6	6.3	4.9	7.9	4.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	11.0	10.2	6.2	2.7	3.6	2.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	13.7	9.4	10.6	4.4	6.4	5.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.3	11.0	6.8	8.4	3.2	8.0

²⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10C).

Air Force Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 6-4. Youth Air Force active duty propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004²⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	9.7	7.4	7.5	7.7	13.2	9.0	12.4	11.8	10.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	15.2	9.9	6.9	7.5	13.1	11.5	14.2	10.0	11.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.6	11.3	8.5	3.0	9.0	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.0

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.8	11.1	10.3	20.9	‡	19.7	12.0	14.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	11.8	7.8	9.9	17.1	‡	15.4	‡	14.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	15.5	11.8	‡	11.0	‡	23.8	‡	17.5

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	6.9	4.7	5.2	5.1	‡	6.1	11.5	6.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	8.2	5.9	5.0	9.2	6.0	13.0	8.7	9.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	6.3	5.2	‡	7.0	‡	9.3	‡	12.5

²⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10C).

Air Force Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 6-5. Youth Air Force active duty propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004³⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	7.6	5.7	8.4	11.9	‡	7.9	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	4.9	7.3	5.1	9.7	‡	6.3	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.1	6.8	11.0	14.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.1	7.3	9.8	12.9	20.1	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.0	9.7	7.8	14.4	9.6	15.4	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.3	10.4	13.9	13.3	10.5	12.3	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.5	11.1	13.9	13.6	10.5	15.5	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	6.9	‡	16.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	6.4	4.3	11.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.7	10.8	15.7	17.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	8.8	10.9	14.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	13.4	11.7	19.3	9.4	17.3	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.7	14.2	16.1	16.5	7.4	13.7	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	9.8	12.5	18.1	17.4	‡	20.2	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	4.8	4.9	‡	6.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	4.7	8.1	5.8	7.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.0	4.0	6.1	11.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	3.5	6.2	8.9	10.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.3	7.0	4.3	7.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	4.6	7.6	11.7	9.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.9	10.1	8.9	8.8	‡	‡	‡

³⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10C).

Coast Guard Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 7-1. Youth Coast Guard active duty propensity: 2001 – 2004³¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.2	3.6	23.2	72.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	.7	4.7	25.7	68.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.8	4.8	31.4	62.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.7	5.0	26.8	67.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	.6	5.2	29.2	64.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.4	5.5	29.8	64.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.5	5.8	31.3	62.3

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.3	5.8	29.2	64.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.2	6.1	31.1	61.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.8	6.4	39.2	53.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.9	5.8	31.6	61.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.0	6.4	35.0	57.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.7	7.7	36.4	55.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.8	7.7	38.4	53.0

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.2	1.6	17.7	80.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	.2	3.4	20.6	75.5
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.7	3.4	24.1	71.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.6	4.2	22.2	72.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	.3	4.0	23.2	72.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.1	3.3	23.2	73.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.3	3.8	24.0	71.8

³¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10A).

Coast Guard Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 7-2. Youth Coast Guard active duty propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004³²

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	3.9	2.9	5.2	6.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	5.4	3.0	8.6	12.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.6	4.1	8.2	10.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.7	4.4	7.4	9.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.9	4.2	7.7	10.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.9	3.4	8.1	12.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.3	4.3	7.9	11.6

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.1	5.1	8.4	9.1
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	7.2	4.5	10.4	15.5
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.2	5.2	9.5	15.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.7	5.5	5.7	13.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4	5.5	9.0	13.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.4	4.6	11.6	17.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.5	6.0	9.8	14.8

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.8	.7	3.0	5.1
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.7	1.5	7.4	8.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.1	2.9	7.4	4.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.8	3.2	9.1	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	4.3	2.9	6.6	7.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.5	2.1	5.2	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.1	2.3	6.3	8.3

³² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10A).

Coast Guard Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 7-3. Youth Coast Guard active duty propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004³³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	3.3	5.0	4.3	3.8	4.3	2.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	8.2	4.9	8.7	4.2	4.7	1.5
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	6.0	6.2	6.3	3.3	5.8	6.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	8.5	5.5	4.9	5.3	6.1	3.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	8.5	5.1	5.4	4.4	3.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.9	6.6	6.7	3.1	4.4	5.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.7	6.4	7.1	6.6	1.8	7.0

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	4.2	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	8.5	7.7	8.2	7.0	9.3	2.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	9.2	6.9	8.2	2.1	9.6	7.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	11.8	7.3	6.8	3.4	5.2	5.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.3	10.6	6.7	6.6	7.5	4.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.9	8.2	9.5	6.0	8.1	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.9	9.8	7.2	9.1	2.6	10.1

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.5	2.3	0.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	7.8	2.1	9.1	1.8	1.0	1.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.9	5.4	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.0	3.8	3.1	6.9	6.9	2.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6	6.2	3.3	4.2	1.0	3.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.0	4.8	4.0	.1	.9	3.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.4	3.1	7.1	4.2	.9	4.0

³³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10A).

Coast Guard Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 7-4. Youth Coast Guard active duty propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004³⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	6.8	7.8	3.7	1.5	7.6	5.2	5.3	4.3	8.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.5	5.7	3.6	4.2	6.9	6.1	7.9	3.4	8.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.1	5.6	6.0	1.4	6.9	3.7	6.7	11.8	7.7

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.5	5.3	3.2	10.5	‡	7.1	2.7	10.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.3	4.0	8.3	9.6	‡	11.1	‡	12.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	6.6	7.9	‡	8.3	‡	10.6	‡	11.6

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	8.1	2.5	0.0	4.6	‡	3.7	6.3	5.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	4.0	3.0	0.0	4.3	3.2	4.9	1.8	4.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	4.3	4.2	‡	5.7	‡	3.2	‡	3.8

³⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10A).

Coast Guard Active Duty Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 7-5. Youth Coast Guard active duty propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004³⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.7	2.5	7.1	3.6	‡	9.3	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.5	4.6	3.9	6.6	‡	8.3	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.8	4.1	4.0	9.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	2.7	4.7	5.1	7.8	9.4	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.1	5.4	4.9	8.1	5.6	9.2	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.7	5.2	7.1	8.7	5.8	6.3	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.0	5.2	5.7	9.0	10.7	14.2	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	3.6	‡	4.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	7.3	4.6	8.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	2.0	4.5	6.3	10.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	5.4	3.7	7.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.7	6.2	6.0	10.3	5.5	9.7	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.1	7.1	9.5	11.8	9.1	7.2	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.7	6.1	8.1	10.9	‡	18.4	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	0.0	1.8	‡	2.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	2.7	2.3	3.2	5.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.7	3.9	1.6	7.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.3	4.1	6.3	8.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.4	4.8	3.8	4.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.7	3.9	4.7	5.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.2	4.6	2.9	6.5	‡	‡	‡

³⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

 Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
 Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP10A).

Composite Reserve Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 8-1. Youth composite Reserve propensity: 2001 – 2004³⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.5	11.3	29.0	58.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.7	10.9	31.7	55.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.5	14.0	35.8	48.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.0	12.8	32.2	53.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.8	11.9	34.0	52.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.7	14.8	31.3	52.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.7	13.1	33.3	51.8

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.7	15.3	36.0	47.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.9	12.7	38.5	46.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.6	19.5	42.1	36.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.2	18.4	34.9	45.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.3	16.1	39.6	41.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	2.1	19.5	37.1	41.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.1	16.7	40.7	40.5

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.4	7.6	22.4	68.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.5	9.3	25.4	63.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.5	8.9	29.9	59.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.8	7.5	29.7	62.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.2	7.6	28.4	62.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.2	10.2	25.4	63.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.3	9.4	25.7	63.5

³⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP11 and FPP12).

Composite Reserve Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 8-2. Youth composite Reserve propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004³⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	12.8	9.4	18.0	21.8
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	12.7	7.1	23.5	22.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	15.5	11.6	19.6	27.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.8	9.8	19.6	21.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	13.7	10.2	17.3	24.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	16.5	11.8	25.2	25.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	14.8	10.2	20.7	26.8

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	17.0	14.6	21.1	23.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	14.7	9.4	27.6	24.4
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	21.1	16.8	20.2	37.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	19.6	15.0	28.3	31.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	18.5	14.3	23.8	30.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	21.6	17.4	32.1	31.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	18.8	13.2	24.3	34.0

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	9.0	4.3	15.9	20.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	10.8	4.8	20.9	21.2
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	10.3	6.4	19.3	16.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	8.3	4.7	11.1	14.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.8	5.9	12.0	17.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	11.4	5.9	19.4	20.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.7	6.9	17.6	19.5

³⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP11 and FPP12).

Composite Reserve Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 8-3. Youth composite Reserve propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004³⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	18.1	16.4	11.7	7.2	9.7	13.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	18.6	13.5	14.0	9.8	10.1	9.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	18.0	19.4	15.9	12.3	17.1	10.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	18.9	14.6	13.6	9.7	16.0	10.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	18.8	16.7	12.8	13.4	10.0	10.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	22.0	18.7	17.0	11.4	15.8	12.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	20.3	16.2	15.1	12.9	10.0	13.3

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	22.4	20.3	15.4	10.7	12.0	21.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	24.0	17.2	13.8	10.3	12.7	6.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	24.8	24.8	21.1	17.7	23.4	14.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	21.9	20.0	23.8	14.7	20.9	15.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	23.9	21.1	18.4	18.7	14.4	13.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	27.3	23.8	22.6	14.5	22.9	16.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	25.3	20.0	19.5	15.1	14.8	16.6

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	14.0	11.8	8.3	3.6	7.8	8.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	12.1	9.6	14.2	9.4	7.9	11.7
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	11.6	13.5	10.5	7.9	12.1	6.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	15.6	9.5	3.0	5.3	10.8	5.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	13.6	12.1	6.9	8.1	5.1	6.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	16.7	13.1	11.4	8.2	9.1	9.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	15.2	12.5	10.0	10.6	5.1	10.0

³⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP11 and FPP12).

Composite Reserve Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 8-4. Youth composite Reserve propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004³⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	9.1	12.2	9.4	12.4	16.5	19.6	16.8	10.7	15.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.6	17.3	14.6	18.0	16.1	18.8	22.1	11.7	15.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	13.3	14.3	17.0	6.5	13.6	9.4	19.5	18.0	15.1

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	15.8	14.1	16.1	25.6	‡	20.3	12.9	20.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	22.4	16.9	29.6	21.4	‡	29.4	‡	18.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	17.3	24.1	‡	17.0	‡	25.7	‡	22.3

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.8	5.8	9.0	7.1	‡	13.7	7.9	9.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	12.5	12.1	6.2	10.8	11.0	15.1	7.9	12.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	10.6	9.8	‡	10.4	‡	14.0	‡	8.0

³⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

 Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
 Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP11 and FPP12).

Composite Reserve Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 8-5. Youth composite Reserve propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁴⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	7.6	10.9	13.5	15.8	‡	17.3	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	7.5	9.0	14.1	15.4	‡	16.6	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.1	11.9	14.6	23.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.9	8.5	16.5	19.6	22.4	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.3	13.6	9.9	18.8	17.4	20.2	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.2	15.5	16.1	20.3	14.8	22.9	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.8	14.6	14.4	18.1	15.4	24.0	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	14.8	‡	19.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	10.1	15.7	18.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.8	15.0	22.5	30.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	15.5	13.0	25.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	18.2	14.3	25.1	15.5	22.7	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	15.2	21.5	19.2	24.8	18.8	24.6	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2	18.7	17.3	22.5	‡	27.7	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	7.7	8.4	‡	11.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	7.9	8.1	12.7	12.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.9	9.7	6.4	15.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.2	3.5	19.6	11.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	3.6	10.2	5.8	9.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.6	11.2	13.0	15.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.7	11.9	11.1	12.4	‡	‡	‡

⁴⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

 Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
 Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: Composite of FPP11 and FPP12).

Reserve Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 9-1. Youth Reserve propensity: 2001 – 2004⁴¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.1	9.4	28.1	61.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.1	9.2	29.8	59.7
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.1	11.0	34.7	53.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.7	10.1	31.7	57.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.2	9.6	33.7	55.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.2	12.1	30.8	55.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.3	10.2	32.6	55.6

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.1	12.5	35.4	51.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.1	10.6	37.2	51.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.3	15.8	40.4	42.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.0	14.4	36.4	47.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.7	12.4	40.5	45.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	1.6	16.0	37.3	45.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.6	13.4	40.2	44.6

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.1	6.4	21.4	70.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.1	8.0	22.8	67.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	1.0	6.4	29.4	63.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.4	6.0	27.0	66.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	.7	6.6	26.7	65.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.8	8.1	24.2	66.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	1.0	7.0	24.9	66.9

⁴¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP12).

Reserve Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 9-2. Youth Reserve propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁴²

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	10.5	7.9	16.2	15.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	10.3	5.6	18.8	20.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	12.1	8.7	15.7	22.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	10.8	8.1	12.1	19.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	10.8	7.8	14.0	20.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	13.3	9.5	21.4	20.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.5	8.1	13.7	23.0

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	13.6	12.1	16.6	17.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	11.7	6.9	20.7	22.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	17.1	13.0	17.1	32.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	15.3	12.6	16.1	26.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	14.2	10.6	19.2	25.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	17.6	14.2	27.7	25.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	14.9	10.3	17.5	30.7

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	7.6	3.8	15.9	13.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	9.0	4.3	17.6	17.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.4	4.3	14.9	11.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.4	3.5	8.2	13.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.3	4.7	9.6	14.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.9	4.6	16.1	15.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.0	5.7	10.3	15.3

⁴² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP12).

Reserve Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 9-3. Youth Reserve propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004⁴³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	13.8	13.9	9.1	5.5	9.2	11.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	15.4	10.7	11.9	7.6	7.8	8.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	14.3	15.0	13.1	7.7	12.8	9.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.8	10.3	11.1	8.4	13.0	8.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	15.0	13.1	11.4	9.1	9.2	6.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	17.5	14.9	13.2	8.5	14.2	10.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	15.8	12.7	12.3	8.3	8.5	10.5

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	15.6	17.0	12.4	7.4	12.0	18.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	18.6	14.7	10.4	6.5	10.8	6.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	20.0	20.5	18.4	12.9	17.2	13.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	15.6	15.5	19.4	13.7	16.1	11.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	19.5	15.9	16.6	12.0	12.8	7.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	22.5	18.2	18.8	11.7	21.0	12.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	20.4	16.6	17.1	9.1	13.1	12.0

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	12.1	10.3	6.2	3.6	6.8	6.8
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	11.6	6.5	13.4	8.6	5.4	8.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.8	8.9	7.7	3.5	9.3	6.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	11.9	5.3	2.4	3.7	9.8	5.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	10.4	10.2	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	12.4	11.2	7.8	5.2	7.9	8.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.1	9.0	6.9	7.6	3.7	9.0

⁴³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP12).

Reserve Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 9-4. Youth Reserve propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁴⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	6.3	9.6	7.0	10.6	13.0	12.8	13.8	8.1	12.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.6	14.8	11.8	10.5	12.0	17.8	18.2	9.8	13.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.2	11.3	11.2	3.6	11.4	6.5	15.4	14.3	13.0

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	12.4	10.0	12.9	21.3	‡	16.4	8.2	16.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	19.5	14.3	17.0	15.0	‡	25.9	‡	16.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	13.2	16.4	‡	14.6	‡	19.5	‡	19.8

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	6.2	4.8	8.5	4.4	‡	11.4	7.9	8.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	10.4	9.0	3.8	9.0	9.2	10.7	6.6	9.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	9.0	6.0	‡	8.2	‡	11.7	‡	6.3

⁴⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP12).

Reserve Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 9-5. Youth Reserve propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁴⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.8	8.5	10.5	12.8	‡	15.7	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	6.7	6.7	11.6	12.0	‡	15.1	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.0	8.4	11.7	19.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.0	7.6	12.4	14.4	17.7	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	4.6	11.3	8.7	13.3	12.6	18.1	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.5	13.0	14.2	15.6	11.3	20.4	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.1	11.7	10.7	14.3	10.8	18.6	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	12.3	‡	14.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	7.0	10.3	14.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	3.5	11.8	19.5	25.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	14.1	10.8	18.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.2	14.3	11.9	17.2	12.3	21.5	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.1	18.3	16.9	19.5	14.6	21.5	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.2	14.4	13.9	18.7	‡	21.9	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	7.3	6.0	‡	10.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	6.7	6.3	12.7	9.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.3	6.1	3.6	13.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.6	2.9	13.9	9.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.9	9.1	5.8	7.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	4.0	9.1	11.4	11.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.2	9.8	6.9	8.8	‡	‡	‡

⁴⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP12).

National Guard Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 10-1. Youth National Guard propensity: 2001 – 2004⁴⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.9	5.1	26.0	67.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	.8	5.4	28.7	65.2
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.6	7.5	33.9	57.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.3	6.7	30.8	62.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	.7	6.5	33.0	59.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.6	7.9	31.6	59.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.6	7.4	34.0	58.0

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.2	7.3	33.9	57.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	1.0	6.9	35.2	56.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.4	9.5	43.2	46.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.2	9.6	34.1	55.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	.8	9.0	38.8	51.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.7	10.0	38.8	50.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.8	9.2	41.1	48.8

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.6	3.0	18.8	77.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	.5	3.9	22.5	73.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	.7	5.7	25.2	68.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	.4	3.9	27.7	67.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	.6	3.9	26.9	68.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	.6	5.8	24.3	69.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	.4	5.5	26.6	67.4

⁴⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP11).

National Guard Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 10-2. Youth National Guard propensity, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁴⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	5.9	4.6	7.7	9.8
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	6.1	2.9	12.4	12.0
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	5.9	11.8	13.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.0	4.5	10.9	11.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.2	5.0	10.4	12.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.6	5.9	11.9	14.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.0	5.2	12.8	14.0

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	8.4	7.7	12.6	8.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	8.0	4.3	20.9	12.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	9.8	8.7	8.6	14.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	9.9	6.6	16.3	16.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	9.7	7.0	13.2	16.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.7	8.1	15.8	17.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.0	7.1	13.6	17.2

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	3.6	1.5	4.4	10.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	4.4	1.5	7.0	11.4
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	6.5	3.0	13.6	12.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.3	2.4	5.7	8.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	4.5	2.8	8.1	8.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.4	3.6	8.7	11.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.9	3.2	12.1	10.7

⁴⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP11).

National Guard Propensity

JAMRS

TABLE 10-3. Youth National Guard propensity, by age: 2001 – 2004⁴⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	9.4	6.6	5.7	5.0	3.1	5.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	8.6	6.0	6.8	6.0	5.4	3.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	9.4	10.8	8.2	7.6	7.1	5.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	10.5	9.7	7.2	3.2	7.6	4.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	9.7	9.0	5.8	7.5	4.0	7.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	11.0	10.0	9.4	6.5	5.6	8.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.1	9.3	7.7	7.0	4.1	9.1

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	12.3	8.5	7.6	9.9	2.3	9.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	12.8	7.5	8.7	7.2	7.8	2.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	11.3	12.3	9.6	8.3	9.2	8.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	13.6	12.4	12.8	2.8	10.8	6.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	10.6	11.5	8.5	10.6	5.4	12.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	13.3	12.7	12.0	7.1	6.7	11.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.6	11.2	8.9	8.9	6.1	13.2

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.6	4.2	3.9	0.0	3.8	3.2
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.4	4.4	5.1	5.0	3.4	4.7
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.6	9.1	6.9	7.1	5.4	2.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.1	7.1	1.4	3.5	4.1	2.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.9	6.4	2.9	4.3	2.5	2.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.7	6.9	6.8	5.8	4.6	5.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	8.6	7.6	6.4	5.1	1.9	4.9

⁴⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP11).

National Guard Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 10-4. Youth National Guard propensity, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁴⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.3	6.7	4.9	5.3	9.0	11.0	8.4	5.9	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	2.6	9.5	6.8	13.4	8.7	9.7	9.6	5.8	8.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.0	8.0	9.9	4.1	6.4	5.4	9.7	13.2	7.6

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	8.5	6.7	7.0	12.9	‡	11.8	7.2	10.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	11.5	7.0	22.3	11.7	‡	11.1	‡	9.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	11.2	12.8	‡	7.8	‡	14.5	‡	11.5

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	4.5	3.5	3.8	4.9	‡	5.5	4.3	4.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.6	6.6	4.3	5.8	7.4	8.2	3.7	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	4.3	7.0	‡	5.2	‡	5.5	‡	3.8

⁴⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP11).

National Guard Propensity

JAMRS
TABLE 10-5. Youth National Guard propensity, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁵⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	1.1	4.3	8.3	8.3	‡	8.0	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.6	5.0	6.7	7.7	‡	7.4	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.7	6.5	7.3	11.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.7	3.2	8.8	11.0	13.4	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.1	6.9	5.3	11.3	7.8	8.3	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.9	8.8	6.2	10.7	6.2	12.6	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	3.3	8.5	8.0	8.6	9.0	16.1	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	5.7	‡	10.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	6.9	8.6	10.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.6	6.7	9.7	13.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	5.0	6.6	13.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	2.4	9.3	8.6	14.3	6.8	9.4	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	9.4	11.1	7.0	12.5	6.6	14.6	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.4	11.5	8.8	9.8	‡	19.4	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(definitely & probably)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	.4	3.3	‡	5.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	3.6	3.5	5.1	4.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	4.8	6.3	4.9	9.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	1.3	2.0	10.8	6.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	1.8	5.1	2.2	6.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	3.3	7.1	5.4	8.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	2.5	6.4	7.1	7.0	‡	‡	‡

⁵⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP11).

Military Consideration

JAMRS

TABLE 11-1. Youth consideration of military service: 2001 – 2004⁵¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
Year	Never	Some	Serious
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	34.7	47.4	17.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	30.4	51.7	17.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	28.9	50.4	20.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	29.2	49.8	20.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	29.1	51.3	19.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	27.7	50.5	21.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	28.6	49.1	22.3

Male (age 16-21)			
Year	Never	Some	Serious
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	22.5	54.1	23.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	23.3	53.5	23.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	19.3	50.9	29.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	21.2	50.4	28.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	19.9	54.0	26.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	19.5	51.5	28.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	21.5	49.6	28.9

Female (age 16-21)			
Year	Never	Some	Serious
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	45.9	41.3	12.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	37.0	50.0	12.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	37.8	49.9	12.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	36.9	49.3	13.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	38.5	48.5	12.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	35.9	49.5	14.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	35.9	48.5	15.6

⁵¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP15).

Military Consideration

JAMRS
TABLE 11-2. Youth consideration of military service, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁵²

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(never considered)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	33.3	39.3	34.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	30.8	35.0	25.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	27.3	34.5	29.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	27.6	38.0	29.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	27.7	38.5	24.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	26.6	33.7	27.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	26.9	38.2	26.3

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(never considered)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	21.6	28.3	20.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	22.4	33.6	21.2
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	16.5	30.8	22.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	19.6	33.7	17.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	17.0	34.3	17.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	17.2	28.9	20.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	17.7	37.1	24.2

Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(never considered)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	44.9	46.8	46.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	39.4	35.9	30.8
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	38.2	36.6	36.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	35.6	42.3	39.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	39.1	41.9	30.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	36.5	37.7	34.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	37.1	39.1	28.4

⁵² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP15).

Military Consideration

JAMRS
TABLE 11-3. Youth consideration of military service, by age: 2001 – 2004⁵³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(never considered)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	31.6	33.1	32.6	37.2	39.4	34.1
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	32.9	32.8	26.6	34.4	25.1	30.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	31.1	28.4	27.0	32.2	25.5	28.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	34.6	31.6	29.9	28.2	21.7	29.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	28.1	28.7	24.8	31.4	31.7	30.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	30.1	28.8	25.7	25.9	28.4	27.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	27.5	26.4	30.9	25.6	33.1	28.2

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(never considered)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	25.3	21.9	16.1	24.8	27.8	18.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	24.6	21.6	21.3	28.1	22.7	21.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	21.4	19.2	22.4	24.1	12.6	15.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	26.4	21.6	22.3	23.2	12.8	21.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	19.5	23.8	16.5	21.2	21.3	17.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	22.3	24.7	18.0	16.0	22.2	12.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	21.2	18.4	24.0	17.4	25.6	21.9

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(never considered)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	37.6	46.2	47.3	50.1	49.2	44.7
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	43.3	44.5	31.4	40.1	27.1	36.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	40.4	38.4	31.7	38.7	36.0	41.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	43.4	41.0	37.9	32.6	31.3	36.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	37.0	33.9	33.4	41.6	43.1	42.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	37.8	33.3	33.2	35.9	34.1	41.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	33.9	34.1	38.6	34.0	40.9	34.5

⁵³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP15).

Military Consideration

JAMRS
TABLE 11-4. Youth consideration of military service, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁵⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(never considered)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	27.7	36.2	34.7	25.6	27.0	22.9	28.4	25.0	27.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	37.9	28.3	27.8	26.6	26.7	34.1	25.5	23.8	27.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	32.2	29.5	28.4	23.1	25.7	39.5	34.7	22.2	27.0

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(never considered)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	29.3	25.7	13.4	16.1	‡	20.5	16.8	18.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	23.3	23.6	14.0	23.1	‡	14.7	‡	18.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	21.9	18.5	‡	21.3	‡	23.3	‡	21.9

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(never considered)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	44.8	41.4	36.9	38.2	‡	35.3	34.9	37.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	33.1	32.5	39.6	30.2	44.6	35.9	32.4	36.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	38.8	38.3	‡	29.9	‡	44.8	‡	31.9

⁵⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP15).

Military Consideration

JAMRS
TABLE 11-5. Youth consideration of military service, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁵⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(never considered)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	39.4	36.0	34.2	33.2	‡	29.4	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	32.2	31.8	26.0	30.6	‡	28.6	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	37.4	30.3	34.4	19.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	32.8	32.4	31.7	24.9	18.9	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	39.7	27.3	30.0	24.7	25.8	23.7	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	35.5	27.8	29.7	27.2	19.5	20.2	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	36.3	28.7	27.9	26.4	25.5	20.0	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(never considered)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	24.3	‡	19.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	21.5	27.4	22.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	25.1	19.8	25.1	12.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	26.0	26.7	18.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	26.8	16.9	19.0	17.8	23.5	20.7	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	28.8	18.4	25.1	20.2	7.6	16.0	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	28.8	20.8	20.3	19.9	‡	17.6	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(never considered)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	46.5	43.8	‡	49.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	35.8	40.4	24.8	39.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	45.4	37.8	44.0	27.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	38.3	37.0	36.1	34.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	48.3	35.1	40.1	35.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	40.4	34.7	34.4	35.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	41.9	34.0	36.7	34.7	‡	‡	‡

⁵⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases).

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FPP15).

U.S. Military Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 12-1. Youth U.S. military favorability: 2001 – 2004⁵⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3

Male (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4

Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2

⁵⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV1).

U.S. Military Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 12-2. Youth U.S. military favorability, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁵⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4	8.5	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	7.0	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.0	8.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	6.9	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5	6.4	7.3

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.6	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	7.2	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.1	8.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.6	6.9	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.6	6.8	7.3

Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4	8.4	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	6.9	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.0	6.9	8.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	6.8	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	6.0	7.3

⁵⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV1).

U.S. Military Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 12-3. Youth U.S. military favorability, by age: 2001 – 2004⁵⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.1

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.8	8.2	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.1	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.5

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.0	7.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.8

⁵⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV1).

U.S. Military Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 12-4. Youth U.S. military favorability, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁵⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.2

Male (age 16-21)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.0	‡	7.8	7.8	7.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	‡	7.8	‡	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.2	7.1	‡	7.6	‡	7.3	‡	7.3

Female (age 16-21)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.8	‡	8.0	7.7	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.0	6.8	‡	7.4	‡	7.2	‡	7.1

⁵⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV1).

U.S. Military Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 12-5. Youth U.S. military favorability, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁶⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.4	6.9	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.9	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.0	7.6	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.1	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	7.3	7.2	7.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.0	7.7	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.8	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.7	‡	7.5	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.9	8.5	8.3	8.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6	8.1	7.5	7.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.3	6.9	7.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.8	‡	‡	‡

⁶⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV1).

Army Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 13-1. Youth Army favorability: 2001 – 2004⁶¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0

Male (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0

Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0

⁶¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2B).

Army Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 13-2. Youth Army favorability, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁶²

Male and Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.2	8.6	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.2	6.9	7.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.7	6.8	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.3	6.8	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.2	6.3	7.1

Male (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.0	8.7	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.0	7.0	6.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.5	6.7	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.2	6.7	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.1	6.5	7.2

Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.4	8.5	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.3	6.8	7.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.9	6.9	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.4	6.8	7.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.2	6.2	7.0

⁶² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2B).

Army Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 13-3. Youth Army favorability, by age: 2001 – 2004⁶³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.8

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.7	7.0

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.6	6.9	7.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.6

⁶³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2B).

Army Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 13-4. Youth Army favorability, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁶⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
(mean)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8

Male (age 16-21)									
(mean)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.5	‡	7.3	7.3	7.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.0	‡	7.0	‡	6.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	6.7	7.3	‡	7.3	‡	6.9	‡	6.9

Female (age 16-21)									
(mean)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.8	‡	7.7	7.8	7.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.3	6.8	‡	7.2	‡	7.0	‡	6.7

⁶⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2B).

Army Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 13-5. Youth Army favorability, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁶⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.7	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.6	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.5	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	6.9	6.9	7.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.8	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.5	7.5	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.5	7.2	6.8	7.4	‡	7.0	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4	7.4	6.9	7.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.9	‡	‡	‡

⁶⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2B).

Navy Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 14-1. Youth Navy favorability: 2001 – 2004⁶⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.1

Male (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.1

Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2

⁶⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked
 Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
 Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2E).

Navy Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 14-2. Youth Navy favorability, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁶⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.4	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.0	7.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	7.0	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	6.9	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2	6.8	7.2

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2	8.4	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.0	7.0	6.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	6.9	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.2	6.9	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2	6.9	7.0

Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.5	8.5	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.6	6.9	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.1	7.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	6.9	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	6.7	7.3

⁶⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2E).

Navy Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 14-3. Youth Navy favorability, by age: 2001 – 2004⁶⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.8	6.9

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.6	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.4	6.6	7.4

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.7	7.2	7.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.5

⁶⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2E).

Navy Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 14-4. Youth Navy favorability, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁶⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.5	‡	7.6	7.3	7.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.0	‡	7.4	‡	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	6.8	7.3	‡	7.3	‡	6.8	‡	7.1

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.7	‡	7.8	7.7	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.3	6.9	‡	7.6	‡	7.4	‡	6.7

⁶⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2E).

Navy Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 14-5. Youth Navy favorability, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁷⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.8	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.5	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.1	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	7.1	7.1	6.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.2	‡	7.0	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.9	‡	‡	‡

⁷⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2E).

Marine Corps Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 15-1. Youth Marine Corps favorability: 2001 – 2004⁷¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2

Male (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3

Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2

⁷¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2D).

Marine Corps Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 15-2. Youth Marine Corps favorability, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁷²

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.5	8.3	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	6.7	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	6.5	8.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	6.7	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	6.4	7.3

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.5	8.5	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	6.8	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8	6.4	8.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	6.8	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	6.6	7.4

Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.5	8.2	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	6.5	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.0	6.7	8.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	6.6	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	6.2	7.3

⁷² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2D).

Marine Corps Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 15-3. Youth Marine Corps favorability, by age: 2001 – 2004⁷³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.0

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.4	7.2	7.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	7.7	7.0	7.5	6.9	7.3

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.8

⁷³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2D).

Marine Corps Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 15-4. Youth Marine Corps favorability, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁷⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.8	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.9	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.4	‡	7.8	7.7	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.1	‡	7.5	‡	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	6.9	7.3	‡	7.5	‡	7.1	‡	7.0

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.8	‡	8.0	7.9	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.2	6.9	‡	7.5	‡	7.3	‡	6.9

⁷⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2D).

Marine Corps Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 15-5. Youth Marine Corps favorability, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁷⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.0	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.9	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	6.7	7.6	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.6	7.2	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	7.1	7.4	7.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.5	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	6.7	7.7	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	7.4	6.9	7.4	‡	7.5	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.6	7.5	6.7	7.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.9	‡	‡	‡

⁷⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2D).

Air Force Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 16-1. Youth Air Force favorability: 2001 – 2004⁷⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5

Male (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.6

Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.5

⁷⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.
Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2A).

Air Force Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 16-2. Youth Air Force favorability, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁷⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.6	8.6	8.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.7	7.3	7.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		8.0	7.3	7.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.6	7.2	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.6	7.0	7.6

Male (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.6	8.6	8.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.5	7.1	7.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.8	7.4	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.5	7.4	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.7	7.1	7.6

Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.6	8.5	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.8	7.5	7.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		8.1	7.2	8.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.7	7.0	7.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.6	6.9	7.6

⁷⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2A).

Air Force Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 16-3. Youth Air Force favorability, by age: 2001 – 2004⁷⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3	8.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.3	8.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.7	7.3	7.5

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.5	8.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2

⁷⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2A).

Air Force Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 16-4. Youth Air Force favorability, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁷⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.9	‡	8.0	7.5	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.9	7.2	7.1	7.5	‡	7.6	‡	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.5	7.6	‡	7.8	‡	7.5	‡	7.4

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.7	7.9	8.2	7.8	‡	8.0	8.0	7.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.5	7.1	‡	7.8	‡	7.6	‡	7.4

⁷⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2A).

Air Force Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 16-5. Youth Air Force favorability, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁸⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.7	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.6	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.4	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	7.6	7.5	7.3	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.4	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.5	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.7	‡	7.6	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.1	‡	‡	‡

⁸⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2A).

Coast Guard Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 17-1. Youth Coast Guard favorability: 2001 – 2004⁸¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
(mean)	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.8

Male (age 16-21)	
(mean)	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	6.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.8

Female (age 16-21)	
(mean)	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.8

⁸¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2C).

Coast Guard Favorability

TABLE 17-2. Youth Coast Guard favorability, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁸²

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	7.8	7.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.0	6.5	6.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4	6.3	7.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.0	6.1	6.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	6.0	6.6

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.9	8.0	7.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.6	6.4	6.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.1	6.3	6.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.8	6.1	6.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	6.0	6.4

Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3	7.7	8.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	6.6	6.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.7	6.4	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	6.1	6.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	5.9	6.8

⁸² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2C).

Coast Guard Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 17-3. Youth Coast Guard favorability, by age: 2001 – 2004⁸³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
(mean)						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.6	6.9

Male (age 16-21)						
(mean)						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.7	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.4	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.0	6.9	6.6	7.0	6.9	7.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.4	7.1

Female (age 16-21)						
(mean)						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.1	7.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.7

⁸³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2C).

Coast Guard Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 17-4. Youth Coast Guard favorability, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁸⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.6

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	‡	6.9	6.6	6.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.6	‡	6.3	‡	6.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	6.6	6.8	‡	6.9	‡	6.5	‡	6.6

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.5	‡	7.1	7.5	7.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	6.6	6.6	‡	7.2	‡	6.7	‡	6.7

⁸⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2C).

Coast Guard Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 17-5. Youth Coast Guard favorability, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁸⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.4	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.9	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.1	6.4	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	6.8	6.6	6.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.5	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.3	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.8	‡	6.8	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.1	7.3	6.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.5	‡	‡	‡

⁸⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV2C).

Reserve Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 18-1. Youth Reserve favorability: 2001 – 2004⁸⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0

Male (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.9

Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.1

⁸⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3A).

Reserve Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 18-2. Youth Reserve favorability, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁸⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
(mean)				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.1	8.4	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.1	7.0	6.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.5	6.6	7.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.3	6.8	7.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.1	6.3	6.9

Male (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
(mean)				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		7.9	8.3	8.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		6.7	7.0	6.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.2	6.5	6.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.1	6.8	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.0	6.5	6.7

Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
(mean)				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.4	8.5	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.4	7.0	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.8	6.8	7.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.5	6.8	7.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.2	6.2	7.1

⁸⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3A).

Reserve Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 18-3. Youth Reserve favorability, by age: 2001 – 2004⁸⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.6	7.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.2	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.3	7.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8

⁸⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3A).

Reserve Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 18-4. Youth Reserve favorability, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁸⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.8

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	‡	7.1	7.1	6.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	‡	6.9	‡	6.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	6.9	7.1	‡	7.0	‡	6.9	‡	6.6

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.5	‡	7.7	7.5	7.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.2	6.8	‡	7.3	‡	6.8	‡	7.0

⁸⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3A).

Reserve Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 18-5. Youth Reserve favorability, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁹⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.6	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.1	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.5	7.2	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	6.9	6.9	6.7	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.6	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.5	7.2	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.9	‡	6.9	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.5	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.6	7.5	7.0	7.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.8	‡	‡	‡

⁹⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3A).

National Guard Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 19-1. Youth National Guard favorability: 2001 – 2004⁹¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0

Male (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	6.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.9

Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.1

⁹¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3B).

National Guard Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 19-2. Youth National Guard favorability, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁹²

Male and Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.2	8.3	8.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.2	6.9	6.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.5	6.7	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.3	6.7	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.1	6.4	6.9

Male (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.0	8.3	7.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		6.9	7.0	6.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.2	6.6	7.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.0	6.7	6.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.0	6.4	6.7

Female (age 16-21)		Race/ethnicity		
<i>(mean)</i>				
Year		White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)		QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)		8.5	8.4	8.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)		7.6	6.9	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)		7.9	6.8	7.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)		7.6	6.6	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)		7.3	6.3	7.1

⁹² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3B).

National Guard Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 19-3. Youth National Guard favorability, by age: 2001 – 2004⁹³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.8

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.5	7.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	6.9	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.6	7.0

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.3	6.8	8.0	7.1	7.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.6

⁹³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3B).

National Guard Favorability

JAMRS
TABLE 19-4. Youth National Guard favorability, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁹⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.7

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.2	‡	7.1	6.8	7.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	‡	6.8	‡	6.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.0	7.0	‡	7.0	‡	6.9	‡	6.6

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.6	‡	7.6	7.7	7.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	7.0	6.9	‡	7.4	‡	6.9	‡	6.9

⁹⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3B).

National Guard Favorability

JAMRS

TABLE 19-5. Youth National Guard favorability, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004⁹⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
(mean)		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.0	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.5	7.0	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
(mean)		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	7.0	7.0	6.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.4	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.9	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.9	‡	6.8	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
(mean)		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.9	‡	‡	‡

⁹⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: FAV3B).

U.S. Military Knowledge

JAMRS

TABLE 20-1. Youth U.S. Military knowledge: 2001 – 2004⁹⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.2

Male (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	6.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.6

Female (age 16-21)	
<i>(mean)</i>	
Year	Mean
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.8

⁹⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: KW2).

U.S. Military Knowledge

JAMRS

TABLE 20-2. Youth U.S. Military knowledge, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004⁹⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.7	6.0	5.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.1	5.1	5.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.6	5.5	5.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.4	5.6	5.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.3	4.8	5.3

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	6.1	6.3	6.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.5	5.3	5.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	6.0	5.4	5.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.8	5.7	5.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.7	5.0	5.6

Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(mean)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.4	5.8	5.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.8	4.8	5.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.2	5.6	5.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	4.9	5.5	5.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.8	4.6	5.1

⁹⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: KW2).

U.S. Military Knowledge

JAMRS
TABLE 20-3. Youth U.S. Military knowledge, by age: 2001 – 2004⁹⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.5

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(mean)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.6

⁹⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: KW2).

U.S. Military Knowledge

JAMRS
TABLE 20-4. Youth U.S. Military knowledge, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004⁹⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.1

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	‡	6.0	5.7	5.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.7	‡	5.8	‡	5.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	5.6	5.5	‡	5.5	‡	5.7	‡	5.5

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(mean)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	5.5	4.7	5.3	5.4	‡	5.5	5.4	5.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	5.5	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	5.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	4.8	4.5	‡	5.4	‡	4.6	‡	4.7

⁹⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: KW2).

U.S. Military Knowledge

JAMRS
TABLE 20-5. Youth U.S. Military knowledge, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004¹⁰⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	6.0	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	5.6	5.6	5.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.3	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.3	‡	5.4	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(mean)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	‡	‡	‡

¹⁰⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: KW2).

Employment Difficulty

JAMRS
TABLE 21-1. Youth employment difficulty: 2001 – 2004¹⁰¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Not Difficult
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	7.1	12.6	43.2	35.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	5.7	16.8	44.9	31.4
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	6.4	15.2	45.9	31.2
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	10.6	17.4	48.4	22.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	9.8	19.9	49.8	19.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	9.1	21.6	48.9	18.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	10.6	20.8	49.1	18.0

Male (age 16-21)				
Year	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Not Difficult
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	7.3	12.0	39.3	39.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	4.7	16.8	44.7	32.6
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	6.9	15.0	43.6	33.5
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	8.8	18.0	46.8	25.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	8.6	20.7	48.5	20.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	10.2	22.3	47.9	17.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	11.4	20.8	47.3	19.1

Female (age 16-21)				
Year	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Not Difficult
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	6.9	13.1	46.7	31.6
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	6.6	16.8	45.1	30.3
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	5.9	15.4	48.0	29.1
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	12.3	16.8	49.9	20.0
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	11.0	19.1	51.2	17.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	8.0	20.9	50.0	19.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	9.8	20.9	50.9	16.9

¹⁰¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: EMP5).

Employment Difficulty

JAMRS

TABLE 21-2. Youth employment difficulty, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004¹⁰²

Male and Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	19.6	17.9	24.0	23.0
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	22.5	18.7	30.9	31.1
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	21.6	20.2	28.1	22.3
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	28.0	26.7	36.2	25.1
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	29.7	28.8	38.1	27.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	30.7	28.6	41.3	29.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	31.5	30.3	41.4	30.2

Male (age 16-21)				
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	19.3	17.9	25.4	17.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	21.4	17.0	29.6	33.2
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	21.9	20.1	26.4	23.9
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	26.8	25.6	34.4	22.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	29.3	29.0	39.5	26.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	32.5	29.8	40.8	34.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	32.2	31.2	44.5	28.2

Female (age 16-21)				
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>				
Year	Race/ethnicity			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	20.0	17.8	23.1	27.9
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	23.4	20.3	31.7	28.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	21.3	20.2	29.1	20.7
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	29.2	27.8	37.9	26.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	30.1	28.5	37.0	28.6
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	29.0	27.3	41.7	25.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	30.7	29.4	38.1	32.3

¹⁰² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: EMP5).

Employment Difficulty

JAMRS
TABLE 21-3. Youth employment difficulty, by age: 2001 – 2004¹⁰³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	22.5	26.2	20.3	21.7	13.0	13.4
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	27.5	17.6	20.8	21.0	23.1	24.9
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	23.0	23.5	20.1	25.8	20.2	16.4
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	28.7	35.6	24.5	21.9	31.9	25.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	31.9	32.7	29.1	26.8	26.5	30.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	34.9	34.6	29.4	29.0	29.8	25.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	32.3	32.6	30.9	29.4	37.1	26.3

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	20.9	24.7	19.8	22.0	14.6	10.3
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	24.8	14.1	22.6	23.3	21.4	22.4
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	23.1	23.7	20.9	28.0	19.1	16.0
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	28.6	29.4	24.7	23.9	29.4	24.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	30.7	33.2	30.5	21.6	27.1	31.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	30.6	35.8	34.5	32.1	32.6	28.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	32.5	27.4	31.3	30.5	38.8	32.9

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	24.0	27.9	20.8	21.4	11.7	15.5
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	30.9	21.3	19.2	18.9	24.5	26.7
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	22.9	23.1	19.2	24.1	21.0	16.8
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	28.9	41.4	24.2	20.0	34.5	26.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	33.2	32.1	27.7	32.0	25.8	29.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	39.2	33.2	24.3	25.8	27.2	22.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	32.2	37.5	30.5	28.3	35.3	19.6

¹⁰³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: EMP5).

Employment Difficulty

JAMRS
TABLE 21-4. Youth employment difficulty, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004¹⁰⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	41.1	28.9	28.5	17.5	31.8	35.0	30.9	30.4	29.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	23.8	31.2	27.9	28.6	28.6	39.9	34.7	29.5	32.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	31.6	28.5	36.2	25.3	34.8	35.2	32.6	21.1	30.6

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	31.6	28.5	14.5	32.5	‡	24.2	30.0	31.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	34.8	25.7	29.8	31.4	‡	39.1	‡	35.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	30.8	31.9	‡	36.1	‡	37.0	‡	33.4

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	25.5	28.4	20.3	31.1	‡	36.9	30.8	28.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	27.7	30.4	27.4	25.8	35.4	30.4	31.6	28.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	25.7	40.6	‡	33.5	‡	28.7	‡	27.8

¹⁰⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: EMP5).

Employment Difficulty

JAMRS
TABLE 21-5. Youth employment difficulty, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004¹⁰⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	13.3	19.8	19.1	22.4	‡	23.0	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	17.2	20.5	21.7	25.8	‡	25.7	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	17.5	19.4	22.5	24.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	26.3	24.4	29.1	32.6	28.5	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	24.0	26.3	28.8	36.1	27.3	43.1	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	26.7	27.1	30.4	35.6	43.0	27.3	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	27.2	28.9	30.2	34.4	29.1	42.1	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	‡	18.0	‡	22.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	‡	17.0	21.5	25.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	14.1	16.3	23.1	26.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	21.9	27.3	30.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	19.6	24.7	30.4	35.5	28.9	40.3	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	27.5	28.9	30.0	39.7	38.2	28.2	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	28.5	27.8	30.2	36.6	‡	39.5	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(impossible & very difficult)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	13.6	21.0	‡	22.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	17.1	23.5	21.8	25.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	19.7	21.6	21.8	21.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	28.1	26.2	30.7	35.4	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	27.0	27.5	27.3	37.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	26.1	25.7	30.8	30.9	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	26.1	29.7	30.3	31.6	‡	‡	‡

¹⁰⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: EMP5).

Job Pay Comparisons

JAMRS
TABLE 22-1. Youth job pay comparisons: 2001 – 2004¹⁰⁶

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
Year	Military	Civilian	Equally in both
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	21.1	17.5	60.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	25.6	19.1	53.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	20.6	18.2	59.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	24.4	14.9	59.1

Male (age 16-21)			
Year	Military	Civilian	Equally in both
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	18.2	24.0	56.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	21.6	24.8	52.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	18.9	23.9	56.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	23.3	19.1	56.3

Female (age 16-21)			
Year	Military	Civilian	Equally in both
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	24.0	11.2	63.9
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	29.7	13.2	55.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	22.3	12.4	63.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	25.5	10.6	62.1

¹⁰⁶ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND2).

Job Pay Comparisons

JAMRS
TABLE 22-2. Youth job pay comparisons, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004¹⁰⁷

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(military)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	19.0	30.2	21.7
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	23.6	32.5	28.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	19.4	22.3	22.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	22.1	33.6	26.8

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(military)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	16.2	23.5	20.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	17.8	33.7	26.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	17.5	24.0	20.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	20.9	31.4	27.2

Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(military)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	21.9	36.7	22.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	29.8	31.5	30.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	21.5	20.8	25.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	23.5	35.6	26.3

¹⁰⁷ Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND2).

Job Pay Comparisons

JAMRS
TABLE 22-3. Youth job pay comparisons, by age: 2001 – 2004¹⁰⁸

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(military)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	16.8	21.7	24.4	23.3	22.9	17.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	24.5	27.4	29.2	27.1	24.4	20.8
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	24.2	17.2	23.3	18.6	17.4	22.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	24.5	23.8	23.9	24.1	27.7	22.5

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(military)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	11.2	20.3	21.9	21.8	20.7	12.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	19.9	20.5	26.0	24.0	20.2	19.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	24.2	16.4	17.6	21.1	19.4	14.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	23.2	25.4	20.2	22.9	29.7	18.5

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(military)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	23.0	23.0	26.9	24.7	25.2	21.4
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	29.2	34.7	32.5	30.3	29.0	22.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	24.3	17.9	28.9	16.1	15.6	31.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04) ⁶	25.7	22.2	28.1	25.2	25.7	26.5

¹⁰⁸ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND2).

Job Pay Comparisons

JAMRS
TABLE 22-4. Youth job pay comparisons, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004¹⁰⁹

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	25.9	25.9	25.4	23.5	28.7	22.5	31.1	26.2	21.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	20.4	18.6	17.5	15.8	22.5	19.4	24.1	24.9	21.3
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	24.1	24.8	20.2	26.6	25.6	23.9	30.3	24.1	22.2

Male (age 16-21)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	21.1	15.9	21.1	29.0	‡	25.6	21.3	19.0
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	15.5	19.8	13.8	22.7	‡	27.5	‡	14.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	21.3	19.0	‡	24.6	‡	29.1	‡	23.8

Female (age 16-21)									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	31.9	32.6	25.6	28.4	‡	35.8	32.3	23.5
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	21.5	15.0	17.9	22.4	18.3	20.8	34.1	28.6
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	29.0	21.5	‡	26.5	‡	31.4	‡	20.6

¹⁰⁹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND2).

Job Pay Comparisons

JAMRS
TABLE 22-5. Youth job pay comparisons, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004¹¹⁰

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(military)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	16.0	19.9	21.3	26.0	15.9	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	20.6	24.6	22.8	30.5	28.8	27.9	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	12.7	19.0	20.1	24.5	25.6	17.9	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	19.1	22.0	28.2	29.1	23.9	27.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(military)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	15.4	16.2	21.2	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	14.4	18.3	17.5	26.3	26.9	26.1	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	12.2	14.6	15.2	24.1	26.3	17.8	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	17.5	16.8	27.0	29.1	‡	27.5	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(military)</i>							
Year	High School Grades						
	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	18.0	23.1	25.9	33.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	24.7	29.2	27.6	37.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	13.1	22.2	25.0	25.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	20.2	25.5	29.6	29.2	‡	‡	‡

¹¹⁰ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND2).

Economic Outlook

JAMRS
TABLE 23-1. Youth's economic outlook: 2001 – 2004¹¹¹

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
Year	Better Than	Worse Than	About the Same
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	42.6	24.2	32.8
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	47.2	20.8	31.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	41.8	25.6	31.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	37.5	26.7	34.6

Male (age 16-21)			
Year	Better Than	Worse Than	About the Same
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	50.9	19.2	29.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	51.5	17.7	29.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	46.2	21.8	30.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	42.6	22.8	33.0

Female (age 16-21)			
Year	Better Than	Worse Than	About the Same
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	34.6	29.0	36.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	42.8	24.0	33.1
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	37.3	29.5	32.7
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	32.1	30.7	36.2

¹¹¹ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND3).

Economic Outlook

JAMRS
TABLE 23-2. Youth's economic outlook, by race/ethnicity: 2001 – 2004¹¹²

Male and Female (age 16-21)			
<i>(better)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	45.6	30.6	41.3
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	49.6	37.7	45.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	45.9	29.9	35.2
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	39.9	28.9	35.2

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(better)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	54.9	39.8	43.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	54.7	39.5	45.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	51.6	31.5	35.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	44.8	32.6	40.5

Male (age 16-21)			
<i>(better)</i>			
Year	Race/ethnicity		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	36.4	21.5	39.5
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	44.3	36.2	45.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	40.0	28.6	35.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	34.6	25.7	29.8

¹¹² Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander are included in the total but are not shown separately. Black includes African American, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified otherwise.

‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND3).

Economic Outlook

JAMRS
TABLE 23-3. Youth's economic outlook, by age: 2001 – 2004¹¹³

Male and Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(better)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	42.3	45.2	40.7	43.8	39.6	44.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	45.2	48.8	48.4	47.0	47.1	46.7
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	40.8	41.5	39.7	43.4	40.2	45.5
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	41.0	36.6	37.7	35.7	32.0	41.0

Male (age 16-21)						
<i>(better)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	47.1	52.1	46.6	55.4	53.1	51.2
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	51.5	50.2	53.0	51.9	50.2	52.4
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	45.2	46.8	45.0	48.0	41.1	51.4
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	47.7	45.1	41.1	45.8	33.7	42.3

Female (age 16-21)						
<i>(better)</i>						
Year	Age					
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	37.1	38.7	34.6	33.4	24.9	38.6
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	38.8	47.3	43.6	42.2	43.6	41.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	36.3	35.7	34.6	38.7	39.3	39.8
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	34.2	28.3	33.9	25.5	30.4	39.8

¹¹³ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND3).

Economic Outlook

JAMRS
TABLE 23-4. Youth's economic outlook, by geographic region: 2001 – 2004¹¹⁴

Male and Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(better)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	47.3	49.5	49.6	48.1	49.6	42.9	46.7	41.4	45.3
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	36.9	45.5	42.2	51.4	40.2	43.2	37.9	42.6	39.0
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	50.5	34.2	38.4	36.0	40.6	33.8	36.9	38.7	34.9

Male (age 16-21)									
<i>(better)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	52.7	52.0	60.8	53.5	‡	50.4	45.3	48.9
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	49.3	50.2	61.6	43.4	‡	42.4	‡	43.1
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	34.1	47.2	‡	46.4	‡	41.3	‡	40.7

Female (age 16-21)									
<i>(better)</i>									
Year	Geographic Region								
	New England	Mid Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	‡	45.6	47.8	36.4	45.6	‡	43.4	36.7	41.2
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	‡	41.9	33.2	40.9	37.0	46.2	33.6	40.7	34.9
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	‡	34.3	29.5	‡	35.1	‡	33.0	‡	29.1

¹¹⁴ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND3).

Economic Outlook

JAMRS
TABLE 23-5. Youth's economic outlook, by high school grades: 2001 – 2004¹¹⁵

Male and Female (age 16-21)							
<i>(better)</i>		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	48.9	44.7	42.8	39.9	44.1	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	59.2	51.9	41.8	40.6	36.9	42.1	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	52.7	43.8	43.2	35.3	37.9	40.3	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	43.2	37.6	36.3	35.0	33.3	38.8	‡

Male (age 16-21)							
<i>(better)</i>		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	‡	58.5	49.5	44.8	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	68.4	60.2	51.1	43.5	39.7	42.9	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	59.3	49.8	50.0	39.8	39.2	42.1	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	50.0	43.3	40.3	42.4	‡	46.3	‡

Females (age 16-21)							
<i>(better)</i>		High School Grades					
Year	Mostly A's	Mostly A's & B's	Mostly B's	Mostly B's & C's	Mostly C's	Mostly C's & D's	Mostly D's and Lower
Youth Poll 1 (Apr 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 2 (Aug 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 3 (Nov 01)	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA	QNA
Youth Poll 4 (Nov 02)	38.0	34.7	36.8	32.6	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 5 (June 03)	53.1	45.7	33.3	36.1	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 6 (Nov 03)	47.9	39.4	36.4	30.0	‡	‡	‡
Youth Poll 7 (May 04)	38.1	33.9	31.7	25.7	‡	‡	‡

¹¹⁵ ‡Reporting standard not met (too few cases); QNA: Question Not Asked

Note: Changes in sample size and stratification were implemented following November 2002 Youth Poll.

Source: Department of Defense Polls, JAMRS, 2001-2004 (Question: IND3).

OVERVIEW REPORT



Appendix B

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Project Overview

This research marks the Department of Defense's (DoD) seventh poll conducted among youth. The purpose underlying the research was to expand the Department's understanding of this critical market, specifically, their attitudes about the military, and their likelihood to join.

The target population for May 2004 Youth Poll was youth between the ages of 16 and 21 who were not currently serving nor had ever served in the U.S. military. A total of 2,990 interviews were conducted through computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) between April 8, 2004 and May 29, 2004. The interview averaged 20 minutes in length. Final data were post-stratified by gender, age, race/ethnicity and education to reflect this population.

Technical Details

Design Requirements

The youth poll sampling frame was defined as those persons residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia who are between the ages of 16 and 21, who had never served in the military, were not in a military delayed entry program (DEP) or one of the service academies and were not enrolled in any postsecondary Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC) programs.

Sample Design

Sample Stratification

For the DoD Youth Poll, an important goal was to produce reliable estimates for racial and ethnic subgroups, specifically Whites, Blacks and Hispanics. Blacks and Hispanics are important for analytical reasons but constitute a small proportion of the total population and are dispersed throughout the country. As a result, the expected sample yield using a simple random digital dialing procedure with a sample size of 3,000 was expected to be too small to support making inferences for the subgroups at the desired level of precision. Because these subgroups are a small percentage of the population and geographically dispersed, and no single list of all the members of the subgroup is available, a simple random digit dial study was considered inadequate.

With a primary restriction in the design of the DoD Youth Poll being cost, stratified random sampling was selected as the best method. When a study involves sampling of a rare population, as shown by Waksberg (1973)¹, stratification can produce a significant reduction in the level of screening and cost when (a) a high percentage of the rare population can be identified and stratified for oversampling, and when (b) these strata contain a small part of the total population (or contain a substantial portion of the rare population).

The approach that was taken involved stratifying telephone exchanges by concentration of the rare population, and over-sampling the strata with high concentrations. Under this scheme, auxiliary information was used to classify telephone exchanges (or banks of telephone numbers)

¹ Waksberg, J. (1973). The effect of stratification with differential sampling rates on attributes of subsets of the population. Pp. 429-434 in *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section*. Washington, DC: American Statistical Association.

by the proportion of members of the groups residing in these exchanges. After classifying the exchanges into strata, the telephone numbers in the exchanges with the higher proportion of rare members were sampled at a higher rate than the numbers in the other strata. If the data used to stratify the numbers is accurate, then the telephone numbers in the exchanges sampled at higher rates would be more likely to result in interviews with members of the rare subgroup. This procedure has been used in numerous past RDD surveys to improve the precision of estimates of African Americans and Hispanics.

This option however places increased attention on the sample design. Prior to data collection, the exchanges were listed according to the density concentration of the small domains to identify cut-off points. These cut-points were then used to determine the optimal stratification with the highest yield and minimal increase in design effect. The optimal cut-off point for this poll was calculated at 30%.

Calculating the optimal over-sampling level was the first step. Assuming a single cost function in which the total cost of interviewing n_i units within stratum i , $i = 1, 2$ is given by:

$$C = (r_1 n_1 + r_2 n_2) c_1 + (n_1 + n_2) c_2 \quad (1)$$

where n_i is the sample size in stratum i , r_i is the average amount of screening required to locate one member of the rare group in stratum i , c_1 is the average cost of a screening call, c_2 is the average cost of interviewing one member, and C is the total cost. If we minimize the sampling variance subject to a fixed cost, we obtain the optimum allocation sample sizes. The ratio of sample sizes is given by:

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\sigma_1 N_1}{\sigma_2 N_2} \sqrt{\frac{r_2 + \frac{c_2}{c_1}}{r_1 + \frac{c_2}{c_1}}} \quad (2)$$

where N_i is the population of the rare group in stratum i .

The optimal allocation was calculated using the above formula and used in the sample allocation for the two strata.

Sample Selection

After the allocation of the sample, two methods of systematic sample selection are available. Using a Random A methodology, the list frame is all possible 10-digit telephone numbers in blocks with one or more listed telephone numbers. From this frame, telephone numbers serving the sample area are selected with equal probability. Using a Random B methodology, telephone numbers serving the sample area are selected with probability equal to the number of listed telephone numbers in each working block. Blocks with no listed numbers have zero probability of selection in both methodologies.

Random A samples were used for this poll because they typically provide samples with better efficiency than pure equal probability of selection (EPSEM) samples. With this approach, the

counts of telephones within each working block (a block with one or more listed telephone numbers) are first examined to decide which should be included in the sample and which should be discarded. For this poll, those blocks with only one listed telephone number were also excluded so dialing would be more efficient and coverage would be marginally greater.²

The phone list vender, SSI[®], offers the option of protecting Random A samples against reuse. In tracking surveys, the practical consideration of not calling the same sample in subsequent time frames is a benefit that may be viewed to outweigh the potential bias of not replacing numbers. Virtually every SSI[®] Random A sample is marked on the database to protect against reuse for a period of nine months. The SSI[®] Protection System was designed to reduce the chance of selecting the same number for multiple projects or multiple waves of a single project conducted by a single research firm or by competing research firms.

Interviewing Hours

Interviews were conducted between April 8, 2004 and May 29, 2004 during the evening and weekend hours for the time zone in which the respondent lived. Specifically, interviews were conducted from 4 pm through 9 pm respondent time Sunday through Friday, and 10 am through 6 pm on Saturdays.

The low density stratum was fielded out of Wirthlin's[®] phone center located in Orem, Utah. The high density stratum was fielded by Wirthlin's[®] partner Directions in Research (DIR)[®] located in San Diego, California. The two strata were separated because DIR[®] has specialized interviewers that are trained to conduct interviews with minorities, specifically Hispanics and African Americans and to speed data collection time. Post-hoc analyses were conducted following data collection to ensure that different response patterns were not obtained within the subgroups as a result of the data collection phone center. No significant differences were observed and the data were combined into a single dataset.

Sample Geography

Interviews were conducted in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia.

Business and Cellular Phone Numbers

Once a 10-digit telephone number was selected, the status of the number generated was compared to SSI's[®] list of known business and cellular numbers. SSI[®] maintains a database of

² Approximately 2.5 million blocks were identified as working (having one or more listed numbers). By raising the minimum acceptable block size from 1 to 3 or more (SSI's[®] default), further gains in efficiency could be achieved with only minimal reduction in coverage. Blocks with 1-2 listed numbers represent only 5.9% of all working blocks and only 0.3% of all listed telephone households. These listed numbers are far more likely to be keypunch errors or White Page business listings than only the listed number in a given block. SSI[®] uses a default minimum block size of 3 listed numbers, but this minimum may be adjusted up or down based on the user's specifications. Users can even sample from blocks with zero listed numbers, but efficiency may fall as low as 16%. Further, a 65% working phones rate with a Random B sample, a 55% rate with Random A and as low as 30% with an EPSEM sample should be expected.

over 11 million business and cellular telephone numbers, compiled from Yellow Page directories and other special directories. Numbers identified as business or cellular were screened prior to calling. On average, an RDD sample will contain 15 to 18 percent business and cellular phone numbers. Approximately half of these numbers can be identified and screened using SSI's[®] Business and Cellular Number Purge options prior to calling.

Replicates

For this poll, the sample was identified and released in replicates (representative stand-alone mini-samples that are representative of the entire sample). When using a replicate system, the interviewers do not need to dial the entire sample as each replicate is designed to be representative of the entire sample. All replicates loaded were closed out and dialed until exhausted. A sample record was considered "exhausted" once it had obtained a final disposition, such as disconnected, completed, or refused. To manage cost, the sizes of the replicates were reduced as the interview period drew to a close.

Additionally, replicates were ordered proportionately to the sample allocation determined for the two strata. Replicates for Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 were released and dialed through evenly. A replicate for either stratum was not allowed to be closed unless the same replicate for the other stratum was exhausted as well.

Quotas and Thresholds

Because of the speed at which polls are conducted and the rate at which surveys are completed, it is often necessary to set quotas, or the minimum number of completed surveys for each area. This ensures a representative sample is obtained. Therefore, soft quotas, or targets for the minimum number of surveys to be completed, were placed on each region. The following "guides" for each region were set in place:

New England (5.06%)	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island,
	Vermont
Mid-Atlantic (14.33%)	New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
South Atlantic (18.73%)	Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina,
South	Carolina, Georgia, Florida, District of Columbia
East South Central (6.09%)	Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky
East North Central (16.01%)	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
West North Central (6.82%)	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota,
	Minnesota
West South Central (10.89%)	Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma
Mountain (6.33%)	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah,
	Wyoming
Pacific (15.75%)	California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska

Additionally, soft quotas were placed on gender to approximate the most recent Census levels.

Although “soft” quotas were in place for this study, no telephone numbers or interviews were discarded or terminated as a result of the quota system. They were only used as a check during the data collection phase to alert phone center staff to possible problems.

Survey Implementation

Screening

Each household was screened for youth who met the following criteria:

- Youth at least 16 years old, and less than 22 years old
- Had never served in the U.S. Armed Forces
- Were not accepted for service in the U.S. Armed Forces (Service includes the active and Reserve Components of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard)
- Were not in a Military Delayed Entry Program (DEP), college ROTC, or one of the Service academies

Polling identifies all eligible respondents in the household and resolves the selection on the initial screen call. If there was more than one person in the household who met the criteria, the respondent in the household between the ages of 16 and 21 with the most recent birthday prior to the interview date was selected. If that individual was away at college (living in a dormitory, fraternity house or temporary housing) his/her telephone number and name was requested and placed in the callback queue. There was no *within household* substitution of the designated respondent, even if the designated respondent did not qualify for the interview (e.g., is currently in the military, etc.).

Callback Procedure

One initial call and a maximum of nine callbacks were allowed. If a household was not reached after ten calls, another randomly selected household was substituted.

Refusal Conversion

An active program of refusal conversion was used. All initial refusals were put into a queue to be worked by a group of interviewer specialists, trained and experienced in refusal conversion. Up to an additional three callbacks, conducted at different times and days, were made. If a household was not reached after three calls or if a second refusal occurred, a “hard” refusal was recorded on the final disposition.

Demographic Profile of Respondents

May 2004 Youth Poll Sample Yields -- HIGH DENSITY STRATUM

Business	20,833
Fax/ Cell/ Pager	11,942
Bad phone number	20,162
Final no answer	70,449
Final answering machine	6,894
Privacy manager	8,701
Duplicate Record	148
Non-Eligible Units	139,129
Ineligible age	38,761
Ineligible college referral number/ refused	197
Ineligible Military DEP, ROTC, Service Academy	118
Ineligible refused ethnicity	96
Language	8,094
Deceased/ Retired	0
Non-Eligible Respondents	47,266
Complete	1,448
Interviews	1,448
Final busy	19,145
Designated respondent unavailable	1,526
No Contact	20,671
Indefinite callback	1,241
Definite callback	206
Qualified terminate	226
Interviewer terminate	97
Partial Interviews	1,770
Final refusal	14,261
Total Refusals	14,261
Sample Dialed	224,545
Less Non-Eligible Units	139,129
Less Non-Eligible Respondents	47,266
Eligible Phone Numbers	38,150
Completed Interviews	1,448
Response Rate for All Eligible Numbers	3.80%

May 2004 Youth Poll Sample Yields -- LOW DENSITY STRATUM

Business	19,846
Fax/ Cell/ Pager	13,382
Bad phone number	61,745
Final no answer	38,240
Final answering machine	13,278
Privacy manager	6,140
Duplicate Record	0
Non-Eligible Units	152,631
Ineligible age	47,400
Ineligible college referral number/ refused	276
Ineligible Military DEP, ROTC, Service Academy	95
Ineligible refused ethnicity	198
Language	1,540
Deceased/ Retired	4
Non-Eligible Respondents	49,513
Complete	1,542
Interviews	1,542
Final busy	541
Designated respondent unavailable	1,030
No Contact	1,572
Indefinite callback	79
Definite callback	247
Qualified terminate	281
Interviewer terminate	986
Drop off	6
Partial Interviews	1,803
Final refusal	17,982
Total Refusals	17,982
Sample Dialed	225,043
Less Non-Eligible Units	152,631
Less Non-Eligible Respondents	49,513
Eligible Phone Numbers	22,899
Completed Interviews	1,542
Response Rate for All Eligible Numbers	6.73%

Weight Construction

There were three main phases in the creation of the weights for Youth Poll 7: (1) Base Weights, which are the inverse of the probability of a respondents' inclusion in the sample, (2) Non-Response Adjustment, in which the respondents are weighted to account for non-respondents, and (3) Poststratification, where the weights are corrected to match population totals for certain demographic characteristics.

Base Weights

The base weights are calculated as the inverse of the probability of inclusion for the telephone line. This is done using the sampled telephone lines with known eligibility (whether eligible or not). This probability of inclusion equals the number of sampled telephone lines for which the eligibility is known, divided by the total number of telephone lines. This can be calculated given that we know the total number of lines in each stratum and the distribution of sampled telephone lines per interview disposition codes.

For the “low-density” stratum, the total number of lines is approximately 197,914,000. The (initial) sample size is calculated as the number of sampled telephone lines for which the eligibility is known. There were 145,651 sampled telephone lines with known eligibility; these can be divided in two groups: 3,179 eligible telephone lines, which include “Complete”, “Designated Respondent Never Available”, “Indefinite Appointment”, “Definite Appointment”, and “Qualified Terminate”; and 142,472 non-eligible telephone lines, which include “Business”, “Fax/Cell Phone/Pager”, “Bad Phone Number”, “Duplicate Record”, “Ineligible Age”, “Ineligible Military DEP, Service Academy, ROTC”, and “Deceased/Retired”.

Therefore, the probability of inclusion of a telephone line in the “low-density” stratum is, $145,651/197,914,000 = 7.36 \times 10^{-4}$ and the initial weight of a line in this stratum is the inverse of this number, 1358.

Similarly, for the “high-density” stratum there are a total of 55,921,000 telephone lines and 96,611 sampled lines with known eligibility. This includes 4,647 eligible lines and 91,964 non-eligible lines. The probability of inclusion for this stratum is $96,611/55,921,000 = 1.73 \times 10^{-3}$, with an initial weight 579.

Calculation of Initial weight

Stratum	Sampled Lines with Known Eligibility	Lines in Stratum	Prob. of Inclusion of Line	Initial Weight
Low-density Stratum	145,651	197,914,000	7.36E-04	1358
High-density Stratum	96,611	55,921,000	1.73E-03	579

At this step, all the sampled lines with known eligibility within a stratum have the same, non-zero, weight even if the line is non-eligible. This weight is at the telephone line level. In order to obtain a person-level weight, and get a zero weight for the non-eligible units, this “pre-weight” is

multiplied by the number of eligible persons for the telephone line and the number of home phone lines for the household. This number of eligible persons is zero for the non-eligible telephone lines, and now only eligible units have non-zero weights. Incomplete eligible units are adjusted by the average number of eligible persons and average number of phone lines for each respective stratum.

Household Eligible Count: Base Weight Adjustment

Number of Eligible Persons in Tel. Line	Base Weight
No Eligible Persons in House/Business	Initial Weight * 0 = 0
One Eligible person in household	Initial Weight * 1 (No adjustment)
Two or more Eligible Persons	Initial Weight * 2

These weights are called the “base weights” since they are, basically, the inverse of the probability of inclusion of the sampled elements, including non-respondents.

Non-Response Adjustment

The base weights are non-zero for all the eligible sampled elements, including non-respondents. This has to be rectified because there are no data for these elements and they must have a weight equal to zero. Since the “pattern” of non-response can differ for the two strata, that is to say, the likelihood of an element being a non-respondent can differ for the two strata; this adjustment must be made within each stratum.

This is accomplished by increasing the base weights of the respondents in each stratum to account for the non-respondents in their corresponding stratum. After this adjustment, the weights for the respondents are higher than the base weights and the weights for the non-respondents are zero, leaving the sample with respondents only.

This non-response adjustment is, for each respondent in each stratum, equal to the sum of the base weights in that stratum (for all respondents and non-respondents) divided by the sum of the base weights for the respondents. Therefore, the non-response adjusted weight for a given respondent is (original base weight) x (sum of base weights in the corresponding stratum) / (sum of base weights for respondents in the stratum).

Nonresponse Adjustment

Stratum	Sum of Weights for Respondents	Sum of Weights for Eligible Nonrespondents	Nonresponse Adjustment
Low-density Stratum	2,549,140	2,524,212	Base Weight * 1.99
High-density Stratum	1,029,879	2,160,501	Base Weight * 3.10

Poststratification of Weights

The final step in the calculation of the weights involves their modification in a way that the sample distributions of some important demographic characteristics are adjusted so that they are equal to the known distributions of the corresponding characteristics in the population. This is referred to as poststratification, and is used to reduce the variance of the estimates and to correct for under coverage in the survey of some types of units.

Poststratification adjustments were calculated by a two-dimensional raking procedure. Raking allows for the poststratification to marginal population totals of several variables simultaneously. This is one way used to ensure consistency between complete (population) count and sample data. Raking is used in situations where the interior cells of the cross tabulation are either unknown or sample sizes in some cells are too small for efficient estimation in poststratification to the whole cross-tabulation.

Four demographic characteristics, in two “raking dimensions”, were used to post-stratify: Gender and Age (Raking Dimension 1), and Race/Ethnicity and Education (Raking Dimension 2). The population totals for these two cross-classifications for April of 2004 were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

April 2004 CPS for Raking Dimension 1 (GENDER by AGE)		
GENDER	AGE	CPS Total
Male	16	2,214,156
Male	17	2,101,696
Male	18	2,135,065
Male	19	1,753,116
Male	20	1,990,737
Male	21	2,028,820
Female	16	2,183,192
Female	17	2,173,553
Female	18	1,888,471
Female	19	1,716,209
Female	20	1,927,463
Female	21	2,018,244
		24,130,722

April 2004 CPS for Raking Dimension 2 (RACE/ETH by EDUCATION)

RACE/ETHNICITY	EDUCATION	CPS Total
White, Non-Hispanic	Less than high school	7,899,266
White, Non-Hispanic	High school, no college	2,847,756
White, Non-Hispanic	Some college, but no bachelors degree	4,348,726
White, Non-Hispanic	Bachelors degree or more	104,111
Black, Non-Hispanic	Less than high school	2,015,189
Black, Non-Hispanic	High school, no college	679,327
Black, Non-Hispanic	Some college, but no bachelors degree	615,813
Black, Non-Hispanic	Bachelors degree or more	8,519
Hispanic	Less than high school	2,424,804
Hispanic	High school, no college	756,895
Hispanic	Some college, but no bachelors degree	776,758
Hispanic	Bachelors degree or more	0
Other, Non-Hispanic	Less than high school	853,422
Other, Non-Hispanic	High school, no college	246,889
Other, Non-Hispanic	Some college, but no bachelors degree	541,685
Other, Non-Hispanic	Bachelors degree or more	11,564
		24,130,722

Variance Estimation

The most straightforward types of samples, from a statistical standpoint at least, are simple random samples. In such samples the confidence limits for a proportion are influenced by the sample size of the sample, or particular subsample under consideration, and also by the value of the proportion.

The standard error³ of a proportion p from a simple random sample of n cases is equal to:

$$\sqrt{p(1.0 - p)/n} \quad (3)$$

With a large number of cases, a symmetrical confidence interval around p would be approximated by:

$$p \pm z\sqrt{p(1.0 - p)/n} \quad (4)$$

where z is the appropriate value from the z -distribution. For a 95% confidence interval, for example, $z = 1.96$.

³ The standard error of an estimate is a measure of sampling error; it is defined as the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the statistic. It is used to construct the confidence interval around the estimate.

Significance of Difference between Two Proportions

In addition to estimating the sampling error around a single proportion, we often wish to test the significance of a difference between two proportions, such as the difference between the proportions of males interested in joining the military versus females. The following formula produces a statistic that can be referred to a standard normal distribution, assuming a reasonably large number of cases:

$$z = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{p_e(1 - p_e) \frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1 n_2}}} \quad (5)$$

where:

$$p_e = \frac{n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2}{n_1 + n_2} \quad (6)$$

and p_e is the estimated population proportion, p_1 is the observed proportion (of male in our example) in the first group, p_2 is the observed proportion in the second group (of females in our example), n_1 is the number of cases in the first group, and n_2 is the number of cases in the second group.

Variance Estimation with more Complex Designs

The above variance estimation formulas however, are only appropriate for simple random samples. In complex samples, such as those used in the Youth Polls, that involve stratification and weighting, it is also necessary to take into account the effect that the sampling design has on the size of the standard errors.

Methods exist for correcting for this underestimation of the standard errors. Kish (1965)⁴ defines a correction term called the design effect (DEFF) where:

$$DEFF = \frac{\text{actual sampling variance}}{\text{Variance expected from a random sample}} \quad (7)$$

Thus, if the actual sampling variance in a complex sample is four times as large as the sample variance from a simple random sample with the same number of cases, the DEFF is 4.0. Because confidence intervals are proportionate to the square root of the variance, the confidence interval for such a sample would be twice as large (because the square root of 4 is 2) as the confidence interval for a simple random sample with the same number of cases. If an estimate of design effect is available, one of the simplest correction procedures to follow is to divide the actual number of cases by the design effect (thereby depreciating the actual number to its equivalent

⁴ Kish, L. (1965). Survey Sampling. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

value in simple random sample terms) and then employ the standard statistical procedures that are available for application to simple random samples.

Significance testing for differences between fieldings of the Youth Poll

A trend over two fieldings of the Youth Poll is basically a comparison between estimates from two independent samples. Therefore, the design effects for a single estimated proportion are appropriate. For the majority of situations in the Youth Poll, tests for changes over time were done by estimating design effects as calculated from STATA[®] or another of the similar data analysis software programs and dividing n by the design effect to obtain an effective n . This effective n was then used in place of the actual n and the formulas appropriate for simple random sampling were conducted. Design effects for proportions and means, although not provided in this technical report, can be calculated by individual users or can be provided upon request from interested users of the data.

Variance estimation procedures for May 2004 Youth Poll estimates

To find confidence intervals and test hypotheses using the May 2004 Youth Poll data, it is necessary to find estimates of the variance for the estimated statistics, whether the statistics are means, proportions, correlations, or regression weights. Alternative approaches to finding effective n sizes based on design effects, as outlined above, may be required in certain situations for certain types of statistical testing. There are a number of different approaches to estimate the variability of (complex) parameters in complex surveys; two of the more common approaches are referred to as Linearization by Taylor series expansion and Replication, both of which take into account design effects but rely on readily available computer software to remove tedious hand calculations and adjustments.

Users are cautioned not to ignore the design feature (i.e., stratification and weighting) of the data collection for this survey in their significance test. Stratification, as done in the data collection for this survey, effectively allows the calculation of variance for a statistics that is based solely on within stratum variance. This variance estimate is almost universally smaller than the one that would be obtained if the data were treated as being collected using only simple random sampling. Ignoring the stratification will typically result in an over-estimation of the variance whereby the hypothesis testing conducted is biased.

In the majority of estimations done for the May 2004 Youth Poll, the technique used by the Joint Market Research Program (JMRP) to find variance estimates for the statistics reported is the Taylor-series linearization method, as implemented using the software program STATA[®].

For those familiar with data analysis programs such as WESVAR[™], STATA[®], SUDAAN[®], or SAS[®], appropriate variance estimation formulas can be obtained using some relatively straightforward programming. However, the above software programs do not handle variance estimation in identical ways so users should be aware of and comfortable with the assumptions of their chosen software program.

For users who require hypothesis testing but prefer not to use the formulas provided for hand calculation or are not familiar with one of the above listed software programs, a third option exists. JMRP is available to handle any hypothesis testing requests that users of this data have. Service requests will be given top priority, however, all users may feel free to submit requests. All that is required is an email to either Sean Marsh (marshsm@osd.pentagon.mil) or Jason Fors (forsjd@osd.pentagon.mil) that contains the analysis you would like to have completed. In your email please be as specific as possible so that JMRP can ensure that the correct analysis is conducted.

OVERVIEW REPORT



Appendix C

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**MAY 2004 DOD YOUTH POLLING
SPRING 2004 [DRAFT]
EXPECTED FIELDING DATE 04/08/04**

PROJECTED TIME: 20 minutes

Objective:	The objective of this research is to conduct regular quantitative polling among the youth audience. Each poll will assess and track propensity, employment and education status. The poll will also be tailored to include questions on current events or topical areas of interest. Wirthlin Worldwide will conduct telephone interviews with youth two times per year -- in April and October.																		
Target Audience/Screening:	<p>Each household will be screened for youth who meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are at least 16 years old, and less than 22 years old • Have never served in the US Armed Forces and are not, at the time of the interview, accepted for such Service (Service includes the active and Reserve components of the US Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard). • Are not enrolled in postsecondary reserve officer's training corps (ROTC) programs <p>If there is an individual in the household who meets the criteria but is away at college (living in a dormitory, fraternity house or student housing) will ask for the telephone number.</p> <p>If there is more than one person in the household who meets those criteria, we will select the respondent in the household between the ages of 16 and 21 with the most recent birthday prior to the interview date. If that individual is away at college (living in a dormitory, fraternity house or temporary housing), we will ask for the telephone number and name of the youth and place that number in the callback queue. There will be no within household substitution of the designated respondent, even if the designated respondent does not qualify for the interview (e.g., is currently in the military, etc.).</p>																		
Target Field Dates:	<p>Pre-test April 8-9, 2004</p> <p>Launch study on April 12, 2004</p>																		
Length:	This interview should last approximately 20 minutes.																		
Geography:	100% United States - including Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia																		
Sample Size:	N=3,000 (approximately)																		
Target:	<p><u>REGION:</u> WirthlinWorldwide is now using a 9-point Geocode (see attached)</p> <table> <tr> <td>New England (5.06%)</td><td>Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mid-Atlantic (14.33%)</td><td>New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania</td></tr> <tr> <td>South Atlantic (18.73%)</td><td>Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, District of Columbia</td></tr> <tr> <td>East South Central (6.09%)</td><td>Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky</td></tr> <tr> <td>East North Central (16.01%)</td><td>Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin</td></tr> <tr> <td>West North Central (6.82%)</td><td>Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota</td></tr> <tr> <td>West South Central (10.89%)</td><td>Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain (6.33%)</td><td>Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pacific (15.75%)</td><td>California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska</td></tr> </table>	New England (5.06%)	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Mid-Atlantic (14.33%)	New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	South Atlantic (18.73%)	Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, District of Columbia	East South Central (6.09%)	Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky	East North Central (16.01%)	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	West North Central (6.82%)	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota	West South Central (10.89%)	Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma	Mountain (6.33%)	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	Pacific (15.75%)	California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska
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Appendix C

Sample:	Random A sample with minimum of two working blocks. All sample will be screened for business numbers. Additionally, a stratified random sampling will be used. The exchanges will be stratified by concentration of the rare population, and oversample the strata with high concentrations. After classifying the exchanges into strata, the telephone numbers in the exchanges with the higher proportion of members will be sampled at a higher rate than the numbers in the other strata. This procedure is being used to improve the precision of estimates of African Americans and Hispanics.
Dialing Procedures:	Interviews will be conducted Monday through Thursday during the evening hours and Saturday and Sunday during the daytime and evening hours. No dialing will occur on Fridays. The fieldwork will take place from WirthlinWorldwide's telephone center located in Orem, Utah and at DIR's telephone center located in Los Angeles, CA. Both phone centers will utilize computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI).
Callback Procedures:	Plan an initial call and maximum of nine callbacks. If a household is not reached after ten calls, we will substitute another randomly selected household. Callbacks will be scheduled on different days, different times of the day and in different weeks.
Refusal Conversion:	All initial refusals will be put into a queue to be worked by a group of interviewer specialists, trained and experienced in refusal conversion. Up to an additional three callbacks, conducted at different times and days, will be made. If a household is not reached after three calls or if a second refusal occurs, a "hard" refusal will be recorded on the final disposition. Experience shows that between 10% and 14% of the completed interviews will come from refusal conversions.
Pre-test:	We will conduct a pretest of the survey instrument on April 8-9, 2004 in Orem, Utah telephone facility. We will conduct 30 interviews. If the pretest interviews go smoothly and no revisions are made to the questionnaire, they are included in the final data set. No more than 5 interviewers should work on the pre-test, this will ensure that the pre-test does not conclude too rapidly.
Sample Mgt & Replicates:	We will release sample in replicates. All replicates will be dialed until exhausted and then closed out. Once a replicate has been loaded, it must be dialed all the way through before the study can finish. A sample record is considered exhausted once it has obtained a final disposition. This means that the interviewers must continue to dial and conduct interviews even if 3,100 complete interviews have been completed – interviewers must dial through the entire replicate. To eliminate having too many extra completes, smaller replicates will be loaded toward the end of the interview cycle. <u>NO NEW REPLICATE IS TO BE LOADED WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF COURTNEY ZEGARSKI.</u> Courtney can be reached during work hours at (703) 480- 1900 and during non-work hours at (202) 321-3913 (home/cell).

RESPONDENT INFLUENCERS AGED ≥ 22 AND ≤ 85 **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Target Audience:	Each household will be screened for adults between the ages 22 and 85 who influence youth between the ages of 12 and 21.																		
Screening:	Each household will be screened for adults who meet the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are at least 22, and less than 85 years old • Influencers of youth ages 12 to 21. • Includes parents, coaches, clergy, scout leaders, employers, teachers, church lay people, volunteers, guidance counselors and mentors. 																		
Field Dates:	Pre-test April 8-9, 2004 Launch study on April 12, 2004																		
Length:	This interview should last approximately 20 minutes.																		
Geography:	100% United States - including Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia																		
Sample Size:	N=600 adult influencers aged 22 to 85 (40% incidence).																		
Quotas:	<u>GENDER</u> : 52% Female, 48% Male within each region																		
<u>REGION</u> :	WirthlinWorldwide uses a 9-point Geocode <table> <tr> <td>New England (5.06%)</td><td>Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mid-Atlantic (14.33%)</td><td>New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania</td></tr> <tr> <td>South Atlantic (18.73%)</td><td>Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, District of Columbia</td></tr> <tr> <td>East South Central (6.09%)</td><td>Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky</td></tr> <tr> <td>East North Central (16.01%)</td><td>Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin</td></tr> <tr> <td>West North Central (6.82%)</td><td>Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota</td></tr> <tr> <td>West South Central (10.89%)</td><td>Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain (6.33%)</td><td>Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pacific (15.75%)</td><td>California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska</td></tr> </table>	New England (5.06%)	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Mid-Atlantic (14.33%)	New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	South Atlantic (18.73%)	Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, District of Columbia	East South Central (6.09%)	Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky	East North Central (16.01%)	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	West North Central (6.82%)	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota	West South Central (10.89%)	Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma	Mountain (6.33%)	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	Pacific (15.75%)	California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska
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Pre-test:	We will conduct a pre-test of the survey instrument on April 7-9, 2004 in our Orem, Utah telephone facility. We will conduct thirty interviews. If the pretest interviews go smoothly and no revisions are made to the questionnaire, they will be included in the final data set.																		

SCREENER AND INTRODUCTION

[NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: BE PREPARED FOR PARENTS TO ASK YOU (WHEN YOU ARE SCREENING OR DURING THE INTERVIEW) WHO YOU ARE AND WHAT YOU ARE ASKING THEIR KIDS. WE WILL HAVE A PRINTED SHEET WITH A SCRIPTED ANSWER - YOU SHOULD KEEP THIS AT YOUR STATION]

SCRIPT IF PARENT WANTS TO KNOW MORE INFORMATION OR INTERRUPTS DURING THE INTERVIEW.

My name is _____ of Wirthlin Worldwide, a national independent research firm. I am calling for a study that is being conducted for the United States Government and am interested in speaking with your [son/daughter] about [his/her] opinions about being a young adult today and thoughts about potential careers. This study is very important, and results from it will be used by government officials, including congress, to develop important policy decisions. We are not trying to sell anything - we are only interested in [his/her] opinions. We also will hold [his/her] answers in the strictest of confidence - in no way will [he/she] ever be identified as a participant in this study. Furthermore, all information provided is protected under the Privacy Act of 1974. Would it be okay to talk to [him/her] about these issues?

IF PARENT WANTS TO KNOW MORE:

The survey contains questions about current education and employment status. There are questions dealing with their future plans - in particular after high school or college. The survey continues with questions related to the impressions that they have regarding various post-high school opportunities and ends with some basic demographic questions.

IF PARENT WANTS TO STAY ON THE PHONE WHILE THE SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED:

I am more than happy to have you listen in on this interview, but I need to stress that the answers have to be directly from the designated respondent and not you. If you have questions along the way I will be more than happy to answer them, but please refrain from answering my questions for your child.

IF THE PARENT WANTS TO CONTACT SOMEONE:

If you have any questions about the questionnaire, the confidentiality issue, or about the validity of the study and the government's involvement, please email Courtney Zegarski of Wirthlin Worldwide, at czegarski@wirthlin.com. (If respondent does not have access to email give out phone number (703)480-1900.

INTRO1 Hello, I'm _____ of Wirthlin Worldwide, a national, independent research firm and I am calling for a study that is being conducted for the United States Government. We are interested in speaking with people between the ages of 16 and 21. Does your household include individuals between the ages of 16 and 21 who either live in the household or are away temporarily or living at school in a dormitory, fraternity or sorority house?

1. Yes
2. No
99. DK/REF

IF INTRO1=1, ASK S11, ELSE GO TO INFLUENCER INTRO (INFINTRO1).

S11. How many individuals are there in your household between the ages of 16 and 21 who either live in the household or are away temporarily or living at school in a dormitory, fraternity or sorority house?

RECORD ANSWER
99. DK/REF [THANK AND TERMINATE]

{TALLY QUOTA 'B1' AT THIS POINT}

IF S11 = 0, GO TO INFLUENCER INTRO (INFINTRO1)

IF S11 > 0, ASK GPA

GPA. We are conducting this study to find out the opinions and career paths of young adults and we would like to have the responses of the person between the ages of 16 and 21 who has had the most recent birthday. Could I please speak with that person? [INTERVIEWER: IF THE ANSWER IS NO, CLARIFY WHY]

1. Yes
2. No, respondent isn't available but resides in the household (i.e., not home)
3. No, respondent isn't available because they are temporarily away or living at school in a dormitory, fraternity or sorority house
4. No, respondent won't allow you to talk with them

IF GPA=1, WAIT UNTIL RESPONDENT GETS ON THE PHONE AND READ PRIV1.

IF GPA=2, ARRANGE CALLBACK

IF GPA=3, ASK S8

IF GPA=4, THANK AND TERMINATE

S8. We are conducting this study to find out the opinions and career paths of young adults and we would like to have the responses of the person who is away. Could I please have his/her first name and telephone number with area code?

1. Yes
2. No

IF S8=1, RECORD NAME AND NUMBER AND THEN THANK. PLACE NEW NAME AND NUMBER IN CALLBACK QUEUE.

IF S8=2 or 99, THANK AND TERMINATE

WHEN RESPONDENT BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 21 WITH THE MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY IS ON THE PHONE, READ PRIV1

PRIV1.. Hello, I'm _____ of Wirthlin Worldwide, a national, independent research firm. We are conducting a study to find out more about the opinions and career plans of young adults. The study is being conducted for the Department of Defense. Results of this study will be used in reports to Congress, and in the development of important policy decisions. For quality purposes, my supervisor may monitor this call. **(DO NOT PAUSE)**

All information you provide is protected under the Privacy Act of 1974. Your identity will not be released for any reason and your participation is voluntary. You are entitled to a copy of the Privacy Act Statement. Would you like a copy of this statement?

1. Yes, RECORD MAILING ADDRESS
2. No
99. DK/REF

S2. Just to confirm, what is your gender? [IF RESPONDENT REFUSES, ENTER GENDER BY OBSERVATION] **[IF OVER QUOTA CONTINUE THROUGH QDEM11A AND THEN TERMINATE: NEED TO COLLECT DEMOGRAPHIC INFO ON RESPONDENTS BEING TERMINATED BECAUSE OF GENDER QUOTAS]**

1. Male
2. Female

[ASK EVERYONE]

S10. Are you a United States Citizen?

1. Yes
2. No
99. DK/REF

S1. What is your date of birth? [ENTER IN SIX DIGIT FORMAT MM/DD/YY]

RECORD MONTH/DAY/YEAR
99. DK/REF

**IF AGE IS NOT BETWEEN 16-21 VERIFY BIRTH DATE ASK GPA
IF AGE IS BETWEEN 16 AND 21, ASK DEM2C**

DEM2C. Have you ever been in the military, or are you in a delayed entry program (DEP), college ROTC, or one of the service academies? [MILITARY SERVICE INCLUDES ALL BRANCHES (FULL-TIME OR AS RESERVIST, NATIONAL GUARD), SERVICE ACADEMIES OR COLLEGE (NOT H.S.) ROTC. ALSO ENTER 'YES' IF ACCEPTED INTO SERVICE AND WAITING TO BEGIN.]

1. Yes
2. No
99. DK/REF

IF DEM2C=2, ASK DEM10, ELSE THANK AND TERMINATE

DEM10. Do you consider yourself to be of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin?

1. Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin.
2. No
99. DK/REF

DEM11 I'm going to read a list of racial categories. Please select one or more to describe your race. Are you...[READ PUNCHES 1-5.] [NOTE: IF RESPONDENT SAYS 'DON'T KNOW' OR DOESN'T MENTION A PUNCH BELOW, SAY: "WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RACE CATEGORIES DO YOU MOST CLOSELY IDENTIFY WITH?"] [CODE UP TO 5 RESPONSES]

1. White
2. Black or African-American
3. American Indian or Alaskan Native
4. Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese)
5. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro)
6. [DO NOT READ] Other HISPANIC ONLY (Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin.)
99. DK/REF [THANK AND TERMINATE]

[IF DEM11=6 ONLY, ASK DEM11A]

DEM11A. In addition to being Hispanic, do you consider yourself to be [READ PUNCHES 1-5] [CODE UP TO 5 RESPONSES]

1. White
2. Black or African-American
3. American Indian or Alaskan Native
4. Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese)
5. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro)
6. Not Applicable
99. DK/REF

EDUCATION**[RESPONDENTS INCLUDE NON-CITIZENS]**

EDU1. I'd like to ask you about your schooling. Are you currently enrolled in school or a training program?

1. Yes
2. No
99. DK/REF

IF EDU1=1, ASK EDU2 [IF RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL]

EDU2. What grade or year of school are you in? [DO NOT READ, ACCEPT SINGLE RESPONSE] [IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS IN A GENERAL SENSE, FOR INSTANCE “COLLEGE” MAKE SURE YOU CLARIFY WHICH TYPE OF COLLEGE AND WHICH YEAR]

1. Less than 8th Grade
2. 8th Grade
3. 9th Grade - High School
4. 10th Grade - High School
5. 11th Grade - High School
6. 12th Grade - High School
7. 1st Year College or University (Freshman)
8. 2nd Year College or University (Sophomore)
9. 3rd Year College or University (Junior)
10. 4th Year College or University (Senior)
11. 5th Year College or University
12. 1st Year Graduate or Professional School
13. 2nd Year Graduate or Professional School (MA/MS)
14. 3rd Year Graduate or Professional School
15. More than 3 Years Graduate or Professional (Ph.D.)
16. 1st Year Junior or Community College
17. 2nd Year Junior or Community College (AA/AS)
18. 1st Year Vocational, Business or Trade School
19. 2nd Year Vocational, Business or Trade School
20. More than 2 Years Vocational, Business or Trade School
99. DK/REF

IF EDU1=2 or 99, ASK EDU3 [IF RESPONDENT IS NOT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL]

EDU3. What is the highest grade you have completed and received credit for? [IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS IN A GENERAL SENSE, FOR INSTANCE “I GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE” MAKE SURE YOU CLARIFY HOW MANY YEARS THEY WERE THERE AND WHAT TYPE OF COLLEGE THEY ATTENDED - FOUR YEAR, TWO YEAR, GRADUATE, ETC.]

1. Less than 8th Grade
2. 8th Grade
3. 9th Grade - High School
4. 10th Grade - High School
5. 11th Grade - High School
6. 12th Grade - High School
7. 1st Year College or University (Freshman)
8. 2nd Year College or University (Sophomore)
9. 3rd Year College or University (Junior)
10. 4th Year College or University (Senior)
11. 5th Year College or University
12. 1st Year Graduate or Professional School
13. 2nd Year Graduate or Professional School (MA/MS)
14. 3rd Year Graduate or Professional School
15. More than 3 Years Graduate or Professional (Ph.D.)
16. 1st Year Junior or Community College

17. 2nd Year Junior or Community College (AA/AS)
18. 1st Year Vocational, Business or Trade School
19. 2nd Year Vocational, Business or Trade School
20. More than 2 Years Vocational, Business or Trade School
99. DK/REF

ASK IF EDU2 = 3-20 OR EDU3=3-20

EDU5. What grades do you or did you usually get in high school? **[READ RESPONSE CATEGORIES 1-7]. [IF RESPONDENT NEEDS CLARIFICATION, READ THEM THE NUMERICAL AVERAGES, OTHERWISE JUST READ THE LETTER GRADES]**

1. Mostly A's (Numerical average of 90-100)
2. Mostly A's and B's (85-89)
3. Mostly B's (80-84)
4. Mostly B's and C's (75-79)
5. Mostly C's (70-74)
6. Mostly C's and D's (65-69)
7. Mostly D's and lower (64 and below)
8. Never in high school
99. DK/REF

DEMOGRAPHIC – EMPLOYMENT STATUS
--

EMP1. Now, I'd like to ask you about your employment status. Are you currently employed either full or part time?

1. Yes
2. No
99. DK/REF

IF QEMP1=1 THEN ASK QEMP2 [IF RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED]

EMP2. How many hours per week in total do you work at your job?

RECORD RESPONSE

99. DK/REF

EMP5. How difficult is it for someone your age to get a full-time job in your community? Is it...[READ 1-4]

1. Almost Impossible
2. Very Difficult
3. Somewhat Difficult
4. Not Difficult at All
99. DK/REF

FUTURE PLANS AND PROPENSITY

FPP1. Next, I'd like to ask you about your plans for the future. What do you think you might be doing [INSERT BASED ON RESPONSE TO EDU1 [*CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL OR TRAINING PROGRAM*] AND EDU2 [*WHAT GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL ARE YOU IN*] AS FOLLOWS: [DO NOT READ LIST] [ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES] [PROBE UNTIL UNPRODUCTIVE] [PUNCH 5, 8 & 99 MUST BE SINGLE PUNCH]

IF EDU2 = 3, 4, 5 OR 6 [*RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AND IS IN HIGH SCHOOL*] INSERT "once you finish high school?"

IF EDU2 = 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 OR 20 [*RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AND IS IN COLLEGE, GRADUATE, JUNIOR/COMMUNITY OR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL*] INSERT "once you finish college?"

IF EDU2 = 1 OR 2 OR IF EDU1 = 2 OR 99 [*RESPONDENT IS NOT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL OR IS IN 8TH GRADE OR LESS*] INSERT "in the next few years?" [WHEN PROBING EMPHASIZE "IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS"]

1. Going to school full-time
2. Going to school part-time
3. Working full-time
4. Working part-time
5. Joining the Military/Service
6. Staying at Home
7. Doing nothing
8. Undecided / Have not decided yet
9. Community Service
10. Other, Specify _____
99. DK/REF

IF FPP1=5 ASK FPP2 [IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY ARE GOING TO MILITARY]

FPP2. You said you might be joining the military. Which branch of the service would that be? [DO NOT READ ANSWER CATEGORIES - FIT RESPONSE TO PRE-CODED ANSWERS.]

[IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MORE THAN ONE BRANCH,; *Which branch are you most likely to join?*

IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS *NATIONAL GUARD*, CLARIFY WHETHER THAT IS *ARMY NATIONAL GUARD* OR *AIR NATIONAL GUARD* IF *ARMY NATIONAL GUARD*, CODE AS *ARMY*, IF *AIR NATIONAL GUARD*, CODE AS *AIR FORCE*.

IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS *THUNDERBIRD* OR *STEALTH FORCE*, CODE AS *AIR FORCE*. IF THEY MENTION *GOLDEN KNIGHTS* OR *GREEN BERET*, CODE AS *ARMY*.

IF THEY MENTION *SAILORS*, *SEALS*, *BLUE ANGELS* OR *SUBMARINERS*, CODE AS *NAVY*.]

1. Air Force
2. Army
3. Coast Guard
4. Marine Corps

- 5. Navy
- 99. DK/REF

IF FPP2 = 1 OR 2 [IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY ARE INTERESTED IN JOINING THE AIR FORCE OR ARMY]

FPP3A. Which type of service would that be? Would it be... [READ 1-3]?

- 1. Active Duty
- 2. The Reserves
- 3. The National Guard
- 99. DK/REF

IF FPP2 = 3, 4 OR 5 [IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY ARE INTERESTED IN JOINING THE COAST GUARD, MARINE CORPS OR NAVY]

FPP3B. Which type of service would that be? Would it be... [READ 1-2]?

- 1. Active Duty
- 2. The Reserves
- 99. DK/REF

IF FPP1=3 OR 4 ASK FPP4 [IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY MIGHT BE WORKING]

FPP4. You said you might be working. What type of job would you have? Would it be a temporary job while you finish school or training, any job you can get to support yourself, or a job that could begin a long-term career?

- 1. Temporary job while you finish school or training
- 2. Any job you can get to support yourself
- 3. Job that could begin a long-term career
- 99. DK/REF

IF FPP1=1 OR 2 ASK FPP5 [IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY ARE GOING TO SCHOOL]

FPP5. What kind of school or college would you like to attend? [READ 1-5]

- 1 High School
- 2 Vocational, Business or Trade School
- 3 2-Year Junior or Community College
- 4 4-Year College or University
- 5 Graduate or Professional School
- 99 DK/REF

[ASK EVERYONE]

FPP8. What is the highest grade or year of school or college that you would eventually like to complete? [If Respondent answers in a general sense, such as “finish college” then clarify TYPE and YEAR of school.] [DO NOT READ LIST]

- 1 8th Grade
- 2 9th Grade
- 3 10th Grade
- 4 11th Grade
- 5 12th Grade (High School Diploma)

- 6 1st Year College/Junior or Community College/Vocational, Business or Trade School (Freshman)
- 7 2nd Year College/Junior or Community College/Vocational, Business or Trade School (Sophomore)
- 8 3rd Year of Four-Year College (Junior)
- 9 4th Year of Four-Year College (Senior) or Bachelor's Degree (BA/BS)
- 10 5th Year of College
- 11 1st Year Graduate or Professional School
- 12 2nd Year Graduate or Professional School or Master's Degree (MA/MS)
- 13 3rd Year Graduate or Professional School
- 14 More than 3 Years Graduate or Professional School or Doctorate (Ph.D.)
- 15 1st Year Junior or Community College
- 16 2nd Year Junior or Community College
- 17 1st Year Vocational, Business or Trade School
- 18 2nd Year Vocational, Business or Trade School
- 19 More than 2 Years Vocational, Business or Trade School
- 99 DK/REF

FPP9. Now, I'd like to ask you how likely it is that you will be serving in the military in the next few years? Would you say...[ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM, BOTTOM TO TOP AND READ 1-4]

- 1 Definitely
- 2 Probably
- 3 Probably Not
- 4 Definitely Not
- 99 DK/REF

FPP10. How likely is it that you will be serving on active duty in the [RANDOMIZE AND READ A-E]? Would you say... [ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM, BOTTOM TO TOP AND READ 1-4]?

- A Coast Guard
- B Army
- C Air Force
- D Marine Corps
- E Navy

- 1 Definitely
- 2 Probably
- 3 Probably Not
- 4 Definitely Not
- 99 DK/REF

NOTE TO CATI TECH: ROTATE FIRST/SECOND FPP11/11A AND FPP12/12A

FPP11. How likely is it that you will be serving in the National Guard? [ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM, BOTTOM TO TOP AND READ 1-4]

- 1 Definitely
- 2 Probably
- 3 Probably Not

- 4 Definitely Not
- 99 DK/REF

IF FPP11 = 1 OR 2, ASK FPP11A

FPP11A. Would that be the... [RANDOMIZE AND READ 1-2]?

- 1 Air National Guard
- 2 Army National Guard
- 99 DK/REF

FPP12. How likely is it that you will be serving in the Reserves? [ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM, BOTTOM TO TOP AND READ 1-4]

- 1 Definitely
- 2 Probably
- 3 Probably Not
- 4 Definitely Not
- 99 DK/REF

IF FPP12 = 1 OR 2, ASK FPP12A

FPP12A. Would that be the... [RANDOMIZE AND READ 1-5]?

- 1 Air Force Reserve
- 2 The Army Reserve
- 3 The Coast Guard Reserve
- 4 The Marine Corps Reserve
- 5 The Naval Reserve
- 99 DK/REF

IF TWO OR MORE OF ANY ACTIVE, RESERVE, GUARD SERVICES ARE ANSWERED “DEFINITELY” OR “PROBABLY” IN QUESTIONS FPP10, FPP11 OR FPP12, ASK FPP14

FPP14. You mentioned you might serve in more than one military service. Which service are you most likely to serve in? [DO NOT READ ANSWER CATEGORIES, FIT RESPONSE TO PRE-CODE - ACCEPT SINGLE RESPONSE] [INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF ANSWER IS GENERAL, PLEASE CLARIFY IF ACTIVE DUTY, RESERVES OR GUARD.]

- 1 Air Force
- 2 Army
- 3 Coast Guard
- 4 Marine Corps
- 5 Navy
- 6 Air National Guard
- 7 Army National Guard
- 8 Air Force Reserve
- 9 Army Reserve
- 10 Coast Guard Reserve
- 11 Marine Corps Reserve
- 12 Naval Reserve
- 99 DK/REF

[ASK ALL]

FPP15. Before we talked today, had you ever considered the possibility of joining the military? Would you say you...[ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM, BOTTOM TO TOP AND READ ANSWERS 1-3]

- 1 Never Thought About It
- 2 Gave It Some Consideration
- 3 Gave It Serious Consideration
- 99 DK/REF

BEHAVIORS

BIN1: I am going to switch gears a little. Now I would like to talk about some things you may have done while considering post-high school options. In the past year have you [RANDOMIZE AND READ A-G]

- A. Contacted a career consultant/job recruiter or temp agency
- B. Visited a company you are interested in working for
- C. Visited a college campus
- D. Taken a college board exam such as the SAT or ACT
- E. Contacted a military recruiter
- F. Taken the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)
- G. Visited a military website

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 99 DK/REF

FAVORABILITY

FAV1. Using all that you know or have heard about the US military, please rate the US military using a 10 point scale where 1 means **VERY UNFAVORABLE** and 10 means **VERY FAVORABLE**. How would you rate the US Military?

RECORD RATING
99 DK/REF

FAV2. Using all that you know or have heard about the various branches of the US military, please rate each branch using a 10 point scale where 1 means **VERY UNFAVORABLE** and 10 means **VERY FAVORABLE**. How would you rate the [RANDOMIZE AND READ A-E]?

RECORD RATING
99 DK/REF

- A. Air Force
- B. Army
- C. Coast Guard
- D. Marine Corps
- E. Navy

- FAV3. Now, using all that you know or have heard, please rate the US National Guard and Reserves using a 10 point scale where 1 means **VERY UNFAVORABLE** and 10 means **VERY FAVORABLE**. How would you rate the [RANDOMIZE AND READ A-B]?

RECORD RATING

99 DK/REF

A. Reserves

B. National Guard

KNOWLEDGE OF MILITARY

- KW2. Let's talk about your knowledge of the U.S. military. Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means **NOT AT ALL KNOWLEDGEABLE** and 10 means **EXTREMELY KNOWLEDGEABLE**. Please tell me how knowledgeable you are about the U.S. Military.

RECORD ANSWER

99. DK/REF

ATTITUDE TOWARD BEHAVIOR

- ATT1. For the next few questions I would like you to imagine that you have just decided to join the US military. Please use a 7-point scale where one means extremely bad and seven means extremely good. You can use any number between one and seven. How would you rate this decision to join the U.S. military?

RECORD RATING

99 DK/ REF

- ATT2. Using a 7-point scale where one means extremely foolish and seven means extremely wise, how would you rate joining the U.S. military?

RECORD RATING

99 DK/ REF

- ATT3. Using a 7-point scale where one means extremely harmful and seven means extremely beneficial, how would you rate joining the U.S. military?

RECORD RATING

99 DK/ REF

SUBJECTIVE NORMS – GLOBAL

SUBG1. Now, I would like you to think about the people who have the most influence on the decisions you make. Using a 7-point scale where one means not at all supportive and seven means extremely supportive, how supportive do you think these people would be if you told them you have just decided to join the U.S. military?

RECORD RATING
99 DK/REF

SUBG2. Again, imagine that you have just decided to join the U.S. military. Using a 7-point scale where one means extremely bad and seven means extremely good, how do you think the people who have the most influence on your decisions would rate this decision to join the U.S. military?

RECORD RATING
99 DK/REF

OUTCOME EVALUATIONS

OUT. Now, let's think about the decisions you are currently making regarding your future. When deciding your plans, using a 7-point scale where one means not at all important and seven means extremely important, how important is it to you that your future plans allow you to [RANDOMIZE AND READ LIST A-U].

RECORD RATING
99 DK/REF

- A. Earn money for college
- B. Have a good paying job that lets you ~~to~~ live comfortably
- C. Have job security
- D. Be challenged physically
- E. Develop self-discipline
- F. Be in contact with family and friends
- G. Have a job that makes you happy
- H. Learn a valuable trade or skill
- I. Get experiences that prepare you for a future career
- J. Train in cutting edge technology
- K. Have a job that is interesting and not just routine
- L. Have the opportunity to travel
- M. Experience adventure
- N. Do something for your country
- O. Make a positive difference in your family and friends lives
- P. Do something you can be proud of
- Q. Develop teamwork skills
- R. Be in an environment free of physical harm or danger
- S. Have a benefits package that includes health care and a retirement fund
- T. Have a lifestyle that is attractive to you
- U. Engage in behaviors that are consistent with your beliefs and values

BEHAVIORAL BELIEFS

BEH. Now I am going to read the same list of items again and this time I want you to think about joining the U.S. military. [PAUSE] Using a 7-point scale where one means extremely unlikely and seven means extremely likely, I would like you to tell me how likely it is that joining the U.S. military would result in you [RANDOMIZE AND READ LIST]?

RECORD RATING

99 DK/REF

- A. Earning money for college
- B. Having a good paying job that allows you to live comfortably
- C. Having job security
- D. Being challenged physically
- E. Developing self-discipline
- F. Being in contact with family and friends
- G. Having a job that makes you happy
- H. Learning a valuable trade or skill
- I. Getting experiences that prepare you for a future career
- J. Receiving training in cutting edge technology
- K. Having a job that is interesting and not just routine
- L. Having the opportunity to travel
- M. Experiencing adventure
- N. Doing something for your country
- O. Making a positive difference in your family and friends lives
- P. Doing something you can be proud of
- Q. Developing teamwork skills
- R. Being in an environment free of physical harm or danger
- S. Having a benefits package that includes health care and a retirement fund
- T. Having a lifestyle that is attractive to you
- U. Engaging in behaviors that are consistent with your beliefs and values

SUBJECTIVE NORMS

SUBJ. Now I am going to read you a list of people you may or may not be associated with. As I read each one, I would like you to tell me how supportive they would be if you decided to join the US military. Please use a 7-point scale where one means extremely unsupportive and seven means extremely supportive. If you are not personally associated with this type of person please tell me and we will move to the next one. How supportive would [RANDOMIZE AND READ LIST] be if you decided to join the US military?

RECORD RATING

98 Not Associated With

99 DK/REF

- A. Your Mom
- B. Your Dad
- C. Your extended family (cousins, uncles, aunts, grandparents...etc.)
- D. Your close friends

- E. Family members who have served or are currently serving in the military
- F. Non-family members who are currently serving or have served in the military
- G. Your teachers
- H. Your boyfriend or girlfriend
- I. The people associated with your church or religious group
- J. Your guidance and/or career counselor at school
- K. Your brothers and sisters

MOTIVATION TO COMPLY

MOT. Now I am going to read another list of statements about the same people. This time, I am interested in finding out how strongly they influence the decisions you make. Please use a 7-point scale where one means not at all and seven means to a very great extent. How much does/do [RANDOMIZE AND READ LIST] influence the decisions you make?

NOTE TO CATI: PLEASE PROGRAM THIS LIST SO THE RESPONDENT ISN'T ASKED ABOUT ANY ITEMS THEY SAID PUNCH 98 TO IN THE SERIES "SUBJ" ABOVE.

RECORD RATING
99 DK/ REF

- A. Your Mom
- B. Your Dad
- C. Your extended family (cousins, uncles, aunts, grandparents...etc.)
- D. Your close friends
- E. Family members who have served or are currently serving in the military
- F. Non-family members who are currently serving or have served in the military
- G. Your teachers
- H. Your boyfriend or girlfriend
- I. The people associated with your church or religious group
- J. Your guidance and/or career counselor at school
- K. Your brothers and sisters

SELF-EFFICACY

SELF1. Now I am going to read you a list of activities. Please tell me how confident you are that you could [RANDOMIZE AND READ LIST A-F]. Would you say [READ LIST 1-5; ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM, BOTTOM TO TOP]

- A. Successfully complete military boot camp
- B. Leave your family and friends for an extended period of time
- C. Fight in a war
- D. Succeed in a highly structured environment
- E. Work effectively as part of a team
- F. Get into the military branch of your choice

- 1. Definitely No
- 2. Probably No

- 3. Maybe Yes, Maybe No
- 4. Probably Yes
- 5. Definitely Yes
- 99. DK/REF [DO NOT READ]

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

IND1. How difficult is it for a high school graduate to get a full-time job in your community? Is it...[ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM, BOTTOM TO TOP AND READ 1-4]?

- 1. Almost Impossible
- 2. Very Difficult
- 3. Somewhat Difficult
- 4. Not Difficult at All
- 99. DK/REF

IND2. Are individuals more likely to have a good paying job in the military, in a civilian job or equally in both?

- 1 Military
- 2 Civilian job
- 3 Equally in both
- 99 DK/REF

IND3. Four years from now, do you think the economy will be better than, worse than, or about the same as it is today?

- 1 Better than
- 2 Worse than
- 3 About the same
- 99 DK/REF

CURRENT EVENTS

CUR7. Do you support or oppose US Military troops being in Iraq?

- 1 Support troops
- 2 Oppose troops
- 3 Neither [DO NOT READ]
- 99 DK/REF

CUR8. Do you feel the United States was justified in its decision to go to war with Iraq?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 99 DK/REF

CUR9. Does the current situation with the war on terrorism make you more likely or does it make you less likely to join the military?

- 1 More likely
- 2 Doesn't change the likelihood (DO NOT READ)
- 3 Less likely
- 99 DK/REF

CUR10. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the Bush administration is -- [RANDOM ORDER]. Would that be strongly (approve/disapprove) or just somewhat (approve/disapprove)?

- A. Handling Foreign Affairs
- B. Using the U.S. Military Forces

- 1. Strongly Approve
- 2. Somewhat Approve
- 3. No opinion (DO NOT READ)
- 4. Somewhat Disapprove
- 5. Strongly Disapprove
- 99. DK/REF

DEMOGRAPHICS

THE LAST SET OF QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF

DEM3. Please tell me whether you are currently...[READ LIST] [NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY ARE DATING, IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A SIGNIFICANT OTHER, HAVE A BOY/GIRLFRIEND – YOU MUST CODE THEM AS SINGLE]

- 1 Single and have never been married
- 2 Widowed
- 3 Separated
- 4 Divorced
- 5 Married
- 6 Something else, specify _____
- 99 DK/Ref

DEM20. Has your [INSERT A-I] ever served in the U.S. military?

- A. Father
- B. Mother
- C. Brother
- D. Sister
- E. Uncle
- F. Aunt
- G. Grandparent
- H. Cousin
- I. Spouse {NOT ASKED IF DEM3=1}

1. Yes
2. No
99. DK/REF

DEM100. Are there any telephone numbers in your household in addition to... [INSERT TELEPHONE NUMBER]

1. Yes
2. No
99. DK/REF

ASK DEM101 IF DEM100=1

DEM101. Is this/ Are these numbers for... [READ LIST]

1. Home use
2. Business and home use
3. Business use only
99. DK/ REF

ASK DEM12 IF QPRIV1=2 or 99

DEM12. For research purposes only, please tell me your street address and zip code? Do you know your ZIP plus four? [9-digit ZIP code is preferred]

[RECORD STREET ADDRESS]
[RECORD ZIP CODE]

ASK DEM13 IF QPRIV1=1

DEM13. So that we may send you the copy of the Privacy Act of 1974 and for research purposes please tell me your address.

[RECORD STREET ADDRESS]
[RECORD CITY]
[RECORD STATE]
[RECORD ZIP CODE]
99 DK/REF

DEM17. Finally, I would like to ask you for your first and last name. Defense Department social scientists match youth's names to enlistment data to find out how the plans and opinions of American youth relate to enlistment rates. Your name, along with any other information you have provided, is protected under the Privacy Act of 1974. [NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: THIS IS VOLUNTARY INFORMATION SO IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT WANT TO PROVIDE THEIR FULL NAME, MOVE ONTO THE NEXT QUESTION]
{ALLOW DK/REF}

DEM14. FIPS CODE _____

DEM15. ZIP CODE [FROM SAMPLE] _____

{PROGRAMMER: DUMMY OUT DEM16}

Appendix C

DEM16. May I please have your name in case my supervisor needs to verify that this interview actually took place?

PRNT1. [NEED TO ADD PUNCH FOR INTERVIEWER TO INDICATE WHETHER OR NOT RESPONDENT'S PARENT WAS ON THE PHONE.]

INTERVIEWER: WAS THE RESPONDENT'S PARENT ON THE PHONE?

1 YES

2 NO

99. DK

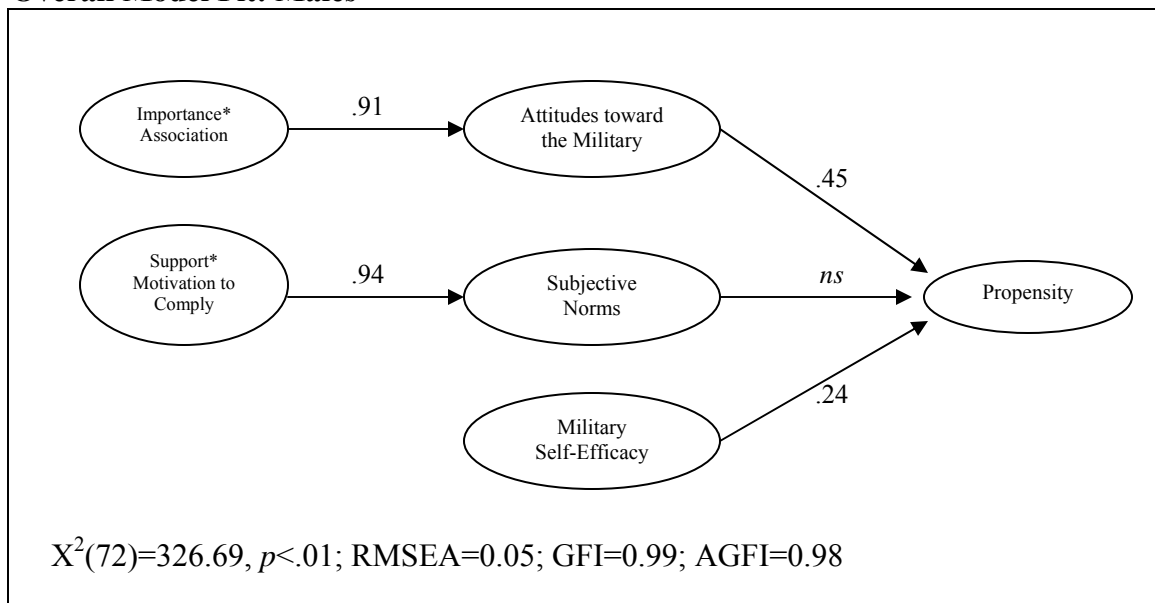
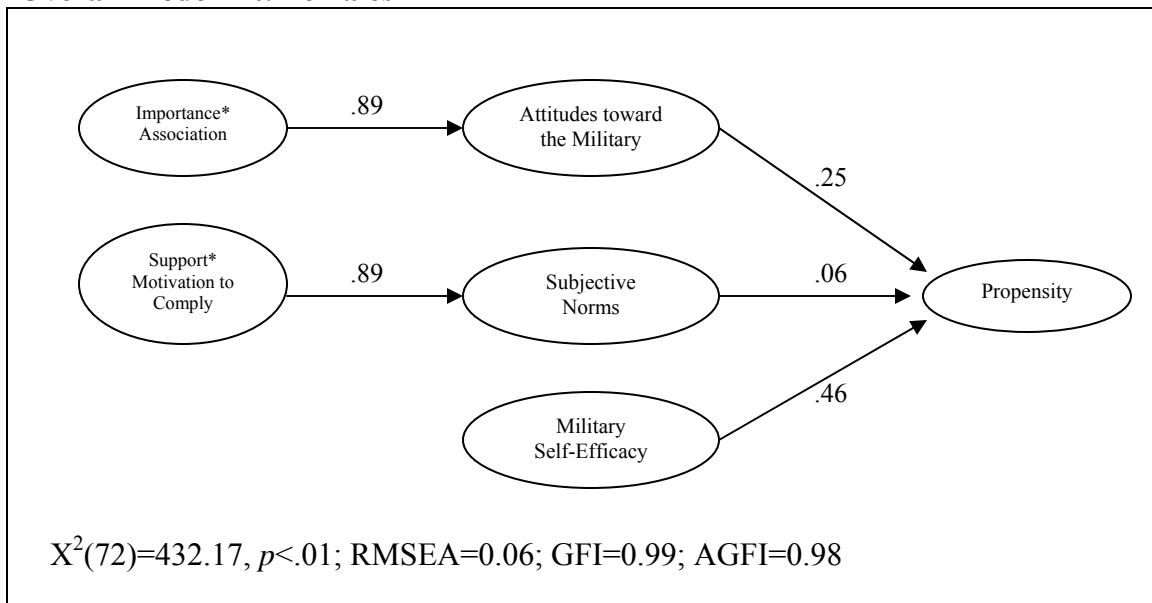
Thank you very much for your time.

OVERVIEW REPORT

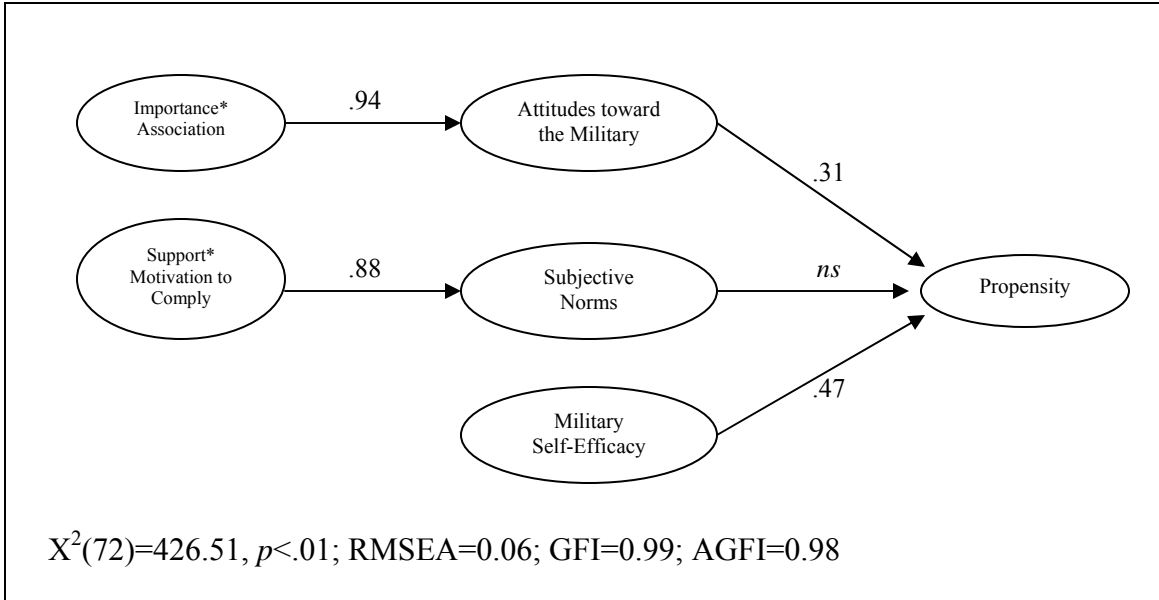


Appendix D

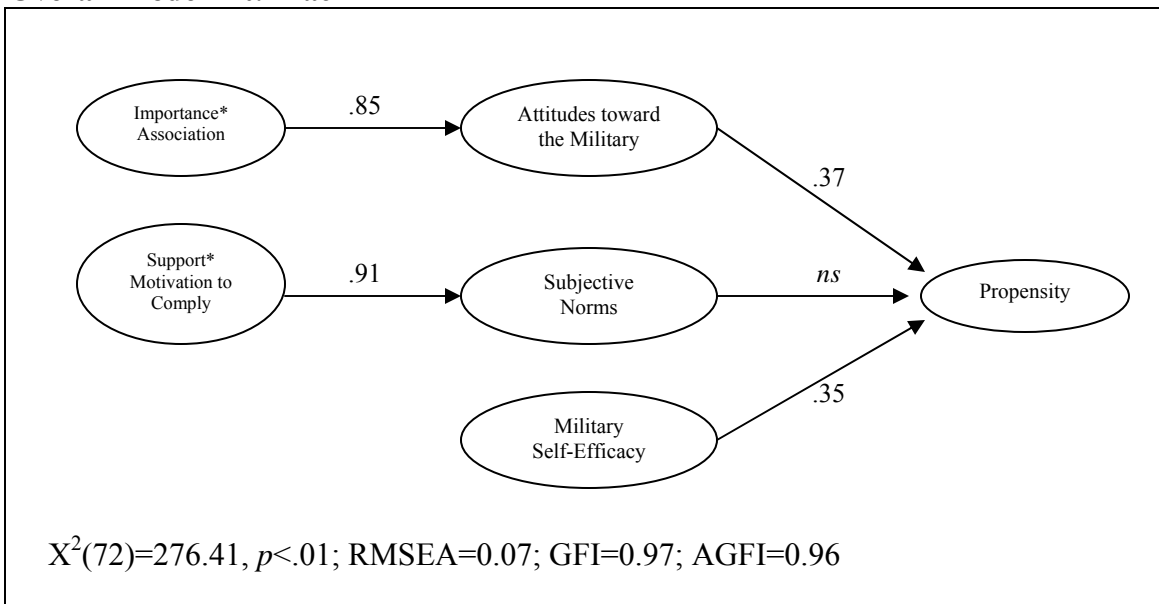
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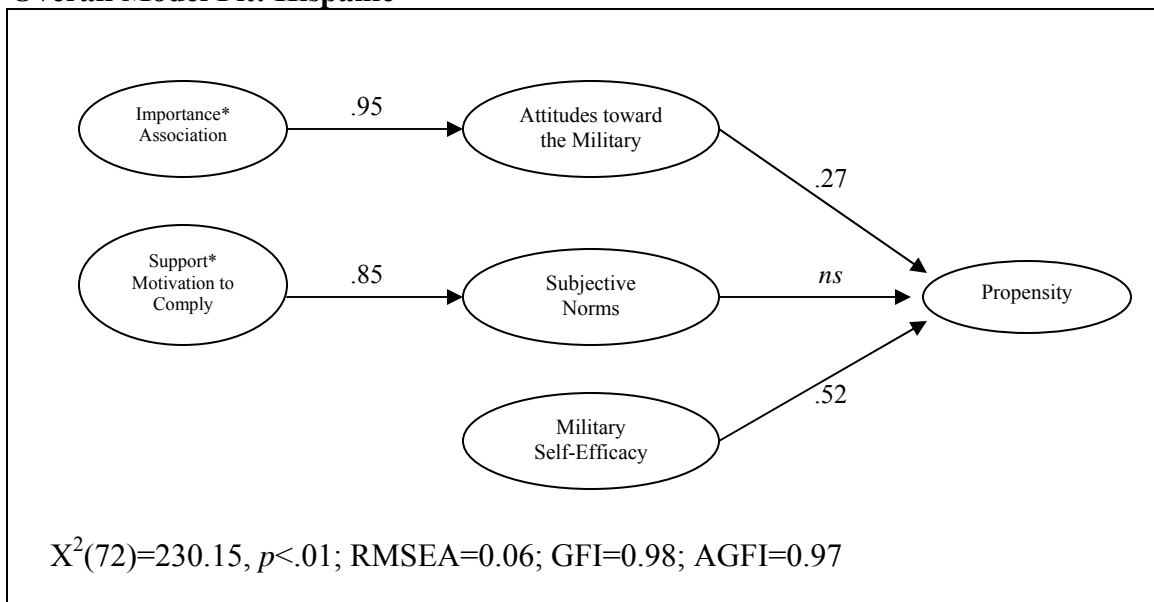
Overall Model Fit: Males**Overall Model Fit: Females**

Overall Model Fit: White



Overall Model Fit: Black



Overall Model Fit: Hispanic

Attitudes and Propensity

	<u>Importance</u>		<u>Association</u>		<u>Importance*Association</u>	
	Coefficient	Pseudo R ²	Coefficient	Pseudo R ²	Coefficient	Pseudo R ²
Well Being						
Males	0.06	0.00	0.56	0.08	.56	.08
Females	0.07	0.00	0.56	0.09	.55	.09
White	0.01	0.00	0.58	0.09	.57	.09
Black	0.03	0.00	0.51	0.07	.51	.07
Hispanic	0.06	0.00	0.48	0.05	.48	.05
Skill Development						
Males	0.27	0.02	0.45	0.05	.46	.05
Females	0.25	0.01	0.39	0.04	.40	.04
White	0.25	0.02	0.41	0.04	.43	.05
Black	0.12	0.00	0.32	0.03	.32	.03
Hispanic	0.12	0.00	0.36	0.03	.36	.03
Tangible Benefits						
Males	0.21	0.01	0.39	0.04	.42	.04
Females	0.18	0.01	0.40	0.04	.40	.04
White	0.17	0.01	0.39	0.04	.41	.04
Black	0.14	0.00	0.28	0.02	.28	.02
Hispanic	0.10	0.00	0.27	0.02	.28	.02
Patriotic Adventure						
Males	0.34	0.03	0.46	0.05	.50	.06
Females	0.39	0.03	0.41	0.04	.48	.06
White	0.31	0.03	0.44	0.05	.49	.06
Black	0.37	0.03	0.33	0.03	.33	.03
Hispanic	0.27	0.02	0.36	0.03	.41	.04

Note: All values were computed using order probit regression.

Mean Values for Importance Ratings

Mean Importance Ratings for Well Being (WB)

WB Item	Males (Coefficient= <i>ns</i>)	Females (Coefficient= <i>ns</i>)	White (Coefficient= <i>ns</i>)	Black (Coefficient= <i>ns</i>)	Hispanic (Coefficient= <i>ns</i>)
Good pay	6.50 (1.06)	6.61 (0.90)	6.47 (1.05)	6.78 (0.77)	6.65 (0.93)
Contact f/f	6.31 (1.25)	6.64 (0.90)	6.43 (1.11)	6.63 (0.99)	6.57 (1.08)
Job happy	6.68 (0.89)	6.80 (0.71)	6.73 (0.81)	6.80 (0.72)	6.76 (0.81)
No danger	5.56 (1.70)	6.26 (1.35)	5.80 (1.57)	6.15 (1.64)	6.09 (1.46)
Lifestyle	6.45 (1.04)	6.56 (0.85)	6.48 (0.94)	6.64 (0.95)	6.54 (0.93)
Values/beliefs	6.24 (1.23)	6.47 (1.06)	6.36 (1.14)	6.38 (1.25)	6.30 (1.18)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Coefficient values represent the relationship between importance ratings on well being and propensity.

Mean Importance Ratings for Skill Development (SD)

SD Item	Males (Coefficient=.27)	Females (Coefficient=.25)	White (Coefficient=.25)	Black (Coefficient= <i>ns</i>)	Hispanic (Coefficient=.12)
Self-discip	6.03 (1.41)	6.23 (1.23)	6.02 (1.33)	6.33 (1.30)	6.34 (1.25)
Trade/skill	6.24 (1.19)	6.33 (1.07)	6.20 (1.17)	6.49 (1.04)	6.47 (0.96)
Prepare	6.21 (1.30)	6.52 (0.91)	6.26 (1.19)	6.61 (0.94)	6.53 (1.02)
Technology	5.65 (1.60)	5.48 (1.57)	5.44 (1.59)	5.87 (1.56)	5.79 (1.54)
Teamwork	5.81 (1.49)	6.17 (1.26)	5.87 (1.40)	6.26 (1.35)	6.25 (1.26)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Coefficient values represent the relationship between importance ratings on skill development and propensity.

Mean Importance Ratings for Tangible Benefits (TB)

TB Item	Males (Coefficient=.21)	Females (Coefficient=.18)	White (Coefficient=.17)	Black (Coefficient=.14)	Hispanic (Coefficient= <i>ns</i>)
\$ College	5.66 (1.85)	6.13 (1.54)	5.69 (1.80)	6.35 (1.47)	6.23 (1.49)
Job security	6.31 (1.18)	6.53 (0.95)	6.40 (1.01)	6.47 (1.24)	6.47 (1.08)
Benefits	6.39 (1.15)	6.55 (0.94)	6.43 (1.03)	6.56 (1.19)	6.57 (0.99)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Coefficient values represent the relationship between importance ratings on tangible benefits and propensity.

Mean Importance Ratings for Patriotic Adventure (PA)

PA Item	Males (Coefficient=.34)	Females (Coefficient=.39)	White (Coefficient=.31)	Black (Coefficient=.37)	Hispanic (Coefficient=.27)
Physical	5.64 (1.54)	5.43 (1.64)	5.41 (1.57)	5.81 (1.61)	5.84 (1.56)
Travel	5.46 (1.75)	5.74 (1.58)	5.44 (1.68)	5.99 (1.54)	5.90 (1.65)
Adventure	5.76 (1.54)	5.89 (1.39)	5.74 (1.47)	5.94 (1.60)	6.11 (1.34)
For country	5.49 (1.70)	5.65 (1.53)	5.54 (1.54)	5.35 (1.96)	5.82 (1.59)
Pos diff	6.30 (1.18)	6.54 (0.90)	6.35 (1.08)	6.63 (0.90)	6.54 (0.97)
Proud of	6.53 (1.00)	6.76 (0.68)	6.60 (0.87)	6.76 (0.76)	6.76 (0.75)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Coefficient values represent the relationship between importance ratings on patriotic adventure and propensity.

Mean Values for Association Ratings

Mean Association Ratings for Well Being (WB)

WB Item	Males (Coefficient=.56)	Females (Coefficient=.56)	White (Coefficient=.58)	Black (Coefficient=.51)	Hispanic (Coefficient=.48)
Good pay	5.47 (1.79)	5.47 (1.79)	5.27 (1.79)	5.83 (1.83)	5.91 (1.62)
Contact f/f	4.80 (2.08)	4.70 (2.11)	4.50 (2.04)	5.14 (2.21)	5.43 (1.99)
Job happy	5.09 (2.09)	4.83 (2.20)	4.73 (2.15)	5.31 (2.20)	5.59 (1.91)
No danger	4.21 (2.23)	4.17 (2.28)	3.90 (2.16)	4.65 (2.48)	4.79 (2.21)
Lifestyle	5.01 (2.05)	4.66 (2.18)	4.63 (2.11)	5.21 (2.19)	5.40 (1.98)
Values/beliefs	5.10 (1.97)	4.90 (2.10)	4.90 (2.03)	5.15 (2.13)	5.30 (1.94)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Coefficient values represent the relationship between association ratings on well being and propensity.

Mean Association Ratings for Skill Development (SD)

SD Item	Males (Coefficient=.45)	Females (Coefficient=.39)	White (Coefficient=.41)	Black (Coefficient=.32)	Hispanic (Coefficient=.36)
Self-discip	6.04 (1.57)	6.05 (1.63)	6.02 (1.59)	5.96 (1.83)	6.17 (1.49)
Trade/skill	5.75 (1.60)	5.77 (1.63)	5.69 (1.61)	5.89 (1.77)	5.93 (1.56)
Prepare	5.56 (1.79)	5.50 (1.85)	5.44 (1.79)	5.62 (2.02)	5.90 (1.65)
Technology	5.78 (1.59)	5.78 (1.61)	5.75 (1.57)	5.83 (1.78)	5.86 (1.58)
Teamwork	5.95 (1.58)	6.02 (1.62)	5.97 (1.57)	5.98 (1.79)	6.02 (1.58)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Coefficient values represent the relationship between association ratings on skill development and propensity.

Mean Association Ratings for Tangible Benefits (TB)

TB Item	Males (Coefficient=.39)	Females (Coefficient=.40)	White (Coefficient=.39)	Black (Coefficient=.28)	Hispanic (Coefficient=.ns)
\$ College	5.79 (1.77)	5.99 (1.66)	5.80 (1.73)	6.00 (1.86)	6.12 (1.54)
Job security	5.66 (1.75)	5.76 (1.71)	5.66 (1.72)	5.76 (1.87)	5.90 (1.67)
Benefits	5.94 (1.57)	6.04 (1.55)	5.92 (1.54)	6.07 (1.79)	6.15 (1.47)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

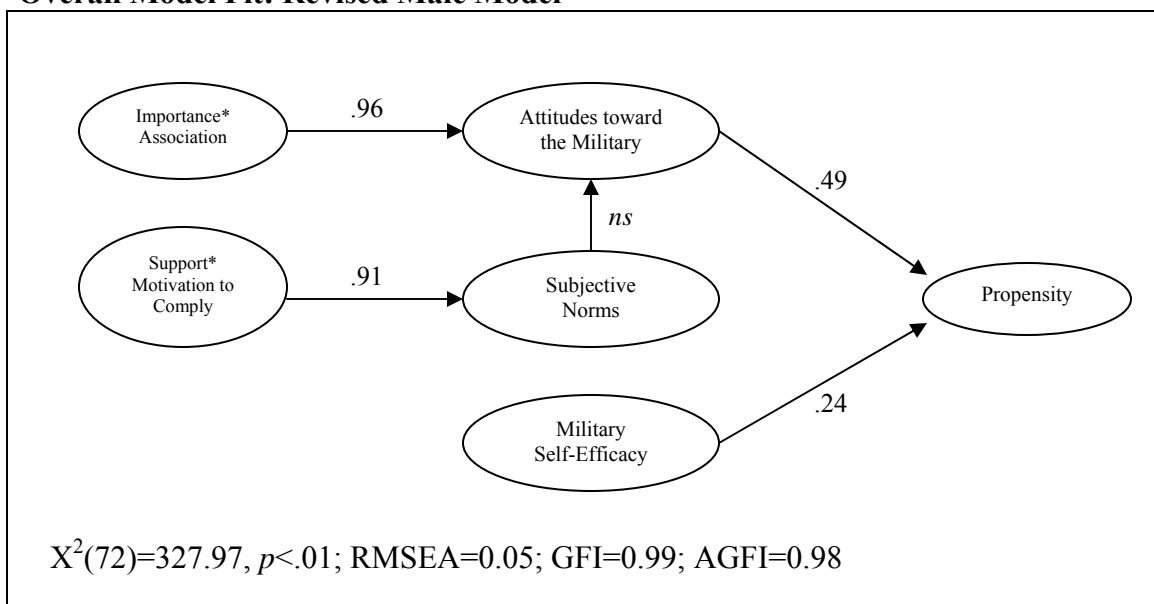
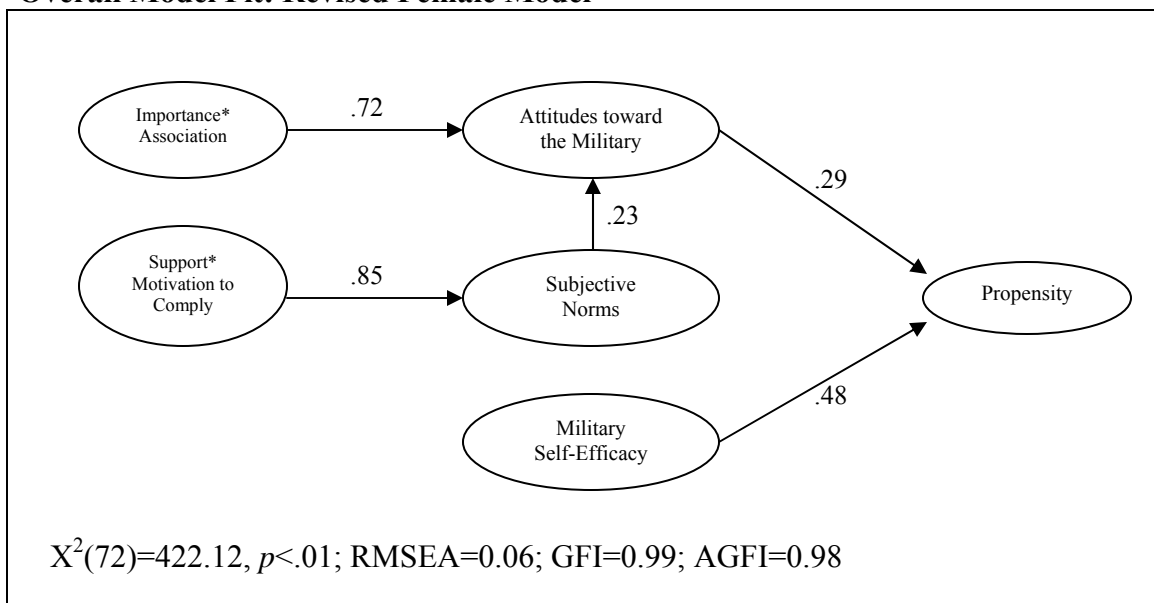
Coefficient values represent the relationship between association ratings on tangible benefits and propensity.

Mean Association Ratings for Patriotic Adventure (PA)

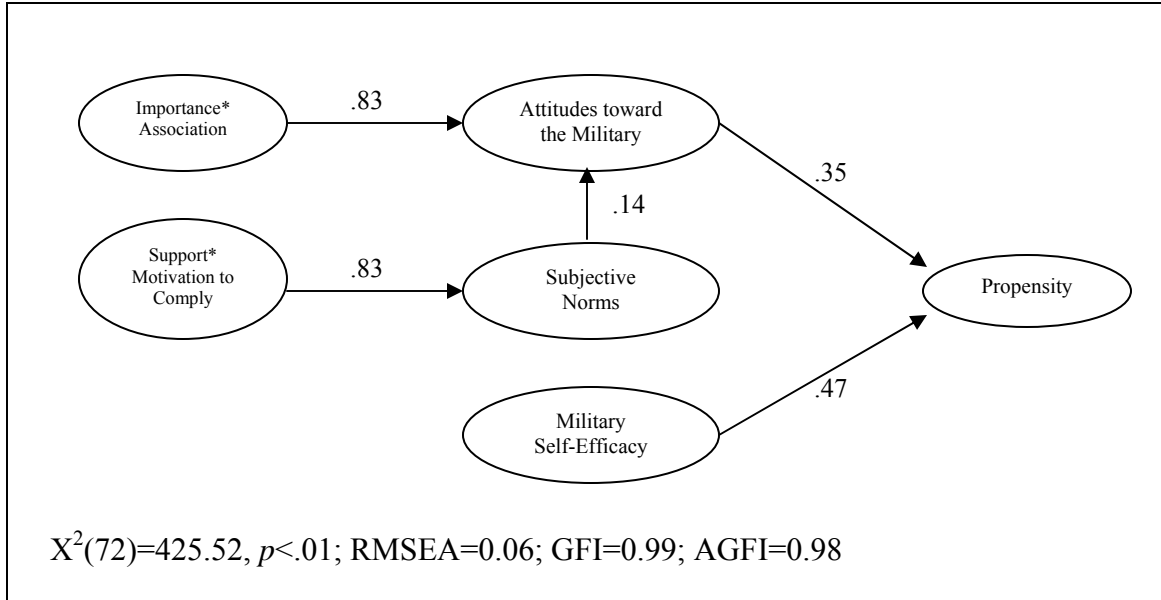
PA Item	Males (Coefficient=.46)	Females (Coefficient=.41)	White (Coefficient=.44)	Black (Coefficient=.33)	Hispanic (Coefficient=.36)
Physical	6.08 (1.51)	6.04 (1.65)	6.10 (1.55)	5.97 (1.81)	5.96 (1.60)
Travel	5.88 (1.64)	5.98 (1.62)	5.94 (1.58)	5.94 (1.86)	5.94 (1.65)
Adventure	5.89 (1.60)	5.91 (1.66)	5.90 (1.58)	5.86 (1.86)	5.99 (1.59)
For country	5.92 (1.78)	6.11 (1.66)	6.11 (1.63)	5.62 (2.06)	6.01 (1.72)
Pos diff	5.35 (1.90)	5.23 (2.03)	5.14 (1.96)	5.58 (2.01)	5.66 (1.83)
Proud of	5.77 (1.81)	5.73 (1.88)	5.69 (1.84)	5.75 (1.96)	6.02 (1.68)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

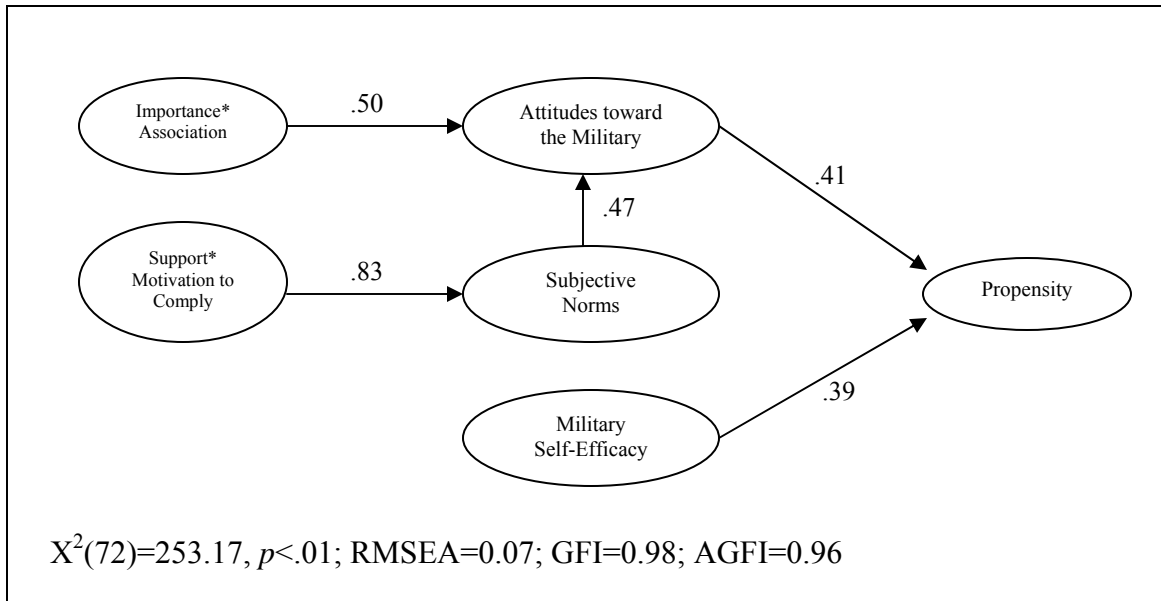
Coefficient values represent the relationship between association ratings on patriotic adventure and propensity.

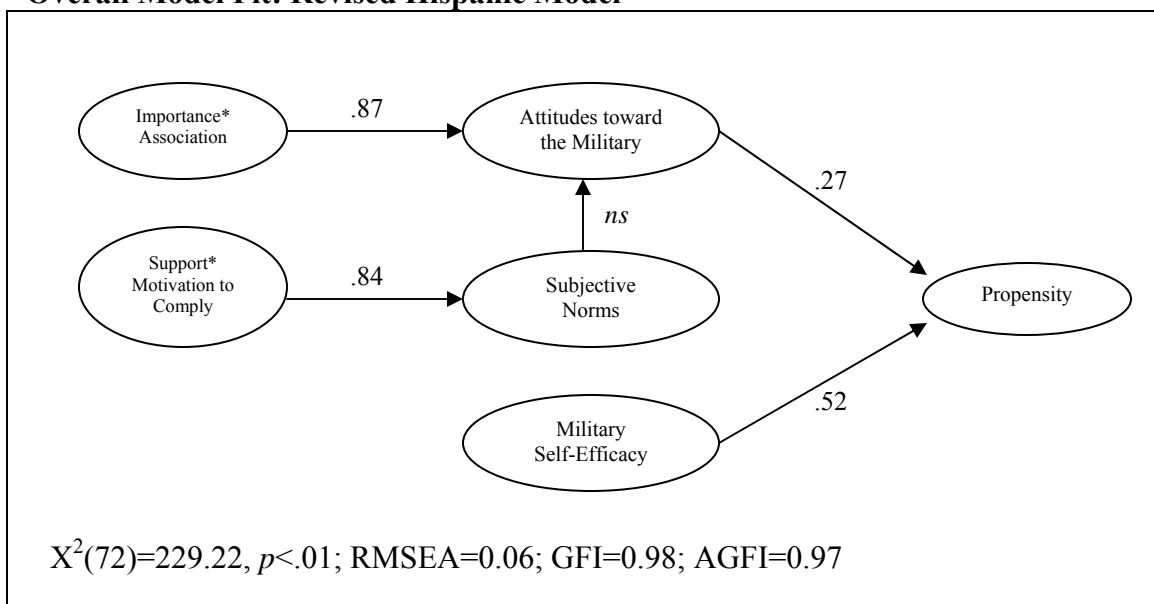
Overall Model Fit: Revised Male Model**Overall Model Fit: Revised Female Model**

Overall Model Fit: Revised White Model



Overall Model Fit: Revised Black Model



Overall Model Fit: Revised Hispanic Model

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